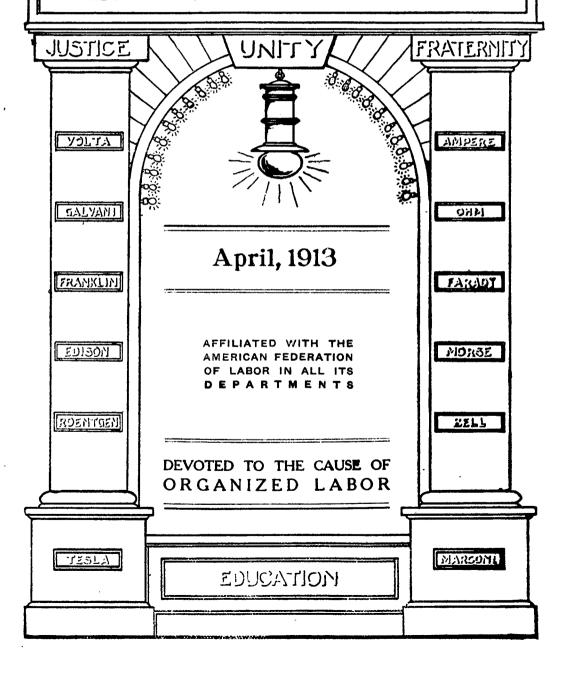
# THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.



# THE ELECTRICAL



# **WORKER**

#### OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

#### THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,

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# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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Vol. XIII. No. 2

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL, 1913.

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### The Menace of Convict Labor

(By John Mitchell.)

The problem of the convict, what to do with him, how to treat him, how to keep him employed without bringing about disastrous competition with free labor, what to do to relieve his family—deprived of the support which likely he gave it when free—how to make his incarceration most profitable morally to him and to the community, furnishes a theme upon which much has been written and said and is a subject which every person in the nation is deeply concerned, whether he realizes it or not.

Consideration of the questions of the management of prisons, the discipline prevailing therein, punishments, "honor systems," etc., may be left for those who are banded together to bring about reforms in these respects; the particular object of this discussion is to bring home to all who shall read it a comprehension of the bearing of the question of convict labor has upon their own lives.

There are those who hold-and their number is not small-that the man in prison is not usually a dangerous criminal; that "the average convict is the most docile spiritless creature in the wide world. Of the great army of law breakers, it is only the failures who land in prison; and this consciousness of failure crushes the convict's spirit even more than does the iron routine of the prison." Surely then, they contend, if he can be put to some useful work which will at least reimburse the State for his maintenance and at the same time serve to educate and fit him to make an honest living when he is released, the State owes it other citizens who are honest and lawabiding and whose taxes support the reformatory institutions, to give the prisoner such care, education and treatment that when he leaves the prison he may not be morally, industrially or physically a menace to those about him.

Reform is coming along several lines, but heretofore the released convict, jobless, untrained, branded, has had little chance to be other than a menace morally to the community.

When factories employing free labor are closed because their owners cannot

compete with the prison contractor whose untaxed plant in the prison turns out the same class of goods at infinitely less cost; when the very wife of the convict employed by the prison contractor loses her job because of the competition of her husband working within prison walls, the convict is unquestionably a very grave menace industrially to the community. And this industrial menace comes not alone to the free laborer, to the honest wage-earning men and women whose jobs are taken from them. honest employer who seeks to stand on his own feet and conduct a reputable business that shall enable him to pay his employes living wages, who seeks to build up the commercial life of the country on a fair basis, and, of course, the community itself as a whole, which suffers as a result of demoralized business conditions, pays the penalty which contract convict labor imposes.

When we realize that nearly 15,000 convicts are suffering from tuberculosis. that little is done to stamp out the disease among prisoners, that in one prison alone having a population of 1.400 there are 350 men suffering from various contagious diseases-some of them of the most loathsome character-and when we understand, further, that these men are in many instances engaged in making shirts (one prison alone sending out 4.000,000 shirts a year) which are sold under various labels all over the country, in making cigars, shoes, stockings, overalls, trousers (including boys' knickerbackers) and petticoats, it is easy to see what a menace to the community the convict is physically.

Just as it is evident that the convict has been, is, and will continue to be until conditions are radically changed, a dire menace to the moral, industrial and physical health of the community, so it is true that little, if any, salutary change can be brought about until the contract prison labor system with its attendant evils, is abolished. Every investigation of prisons and prison management has brought out the fact that to this system are due many of the worst conditions

that exist.

A barbarous social abuse sure to grow out of the contract prison labor system is in securing the needed laborers. A sub-committee of the House of Representatives, considering, three years ago, a report of the Baltimore grand learned that the authorities of penal inwere anxious for long-term stitutions "in order," says the prisoners. report "that their financial showing shall be improved and that they may get appropriations for new buildings, on the ground of their being entirely or partially self-supporting." The report further characterizes this attitude as very commend-It is probably safe to say that some of the men killed in the recent explosion in the State coal mine in Alabama were poor and ignorant men sent to prison-and thus, in this case, to death —for petty offenses. One investigator makes the statement that of 2,591 persons imprisoned in 1910 in the New Haven (Conn.) county jail (one of the chair trust factories) fully 2,000 "had not committed any crime at all," having been sentenced for petty quarrels, for drunkenness, for trespassing on railroad property, for vagrancy, and similar offenses.

A prinicple at least highly promising for reform has been applied in New York State for fifteen years. Pursuant to the petitions of trade unionists and other citizens who agreed with their plan, the constitutional convention of 1894 adopted an amendment that only such goods should be made in the prisons as were to be used in the public institutions of the State and its subdivisions. The national committee on prison labor is authority for the statement that the prison population, even with greatly increased effi-

ciency, cannot come anywhere near supplying the market which the law has thus supplied for prison-made goods. Some States have successfully employed convicts in road making, in breaking stone for road repair and building, and in cultivating farms to supply the prison tables. These are methods for employing prison labor that have been shown through practice to be productive, as nearly as possible, of unmixed good, the outdoor work being particularly desirable, from several standpoints, for convicts afflicted with tuberculosis.

For years the trade unionists have been fighting-and much of the time it has been a terribly one-sided battleagainst the competition of convict labor, and in this, as in many another social struggle, in seeking to protect themselves they have been defending the interests of non-unionists and of society in general. It was largely the efforts of the molders' union, associated with other labor organizations, that brought about the constitutional amendment above referred to by which the "State use" system was established. Organized labor is sponsor for the bill introduced in Congress to limit the commerce between the States in goods manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor. This legislation will curtail to a large extent the markets of prison contractors, thus rentheir at present enormously dering profitable business less remunerative. protect to some considerable extent the innocent public from the perils lurking prison-made goods, and serve in hasten the day when a wise system such as the "State use" system in vogue in New York will be established universal-

### The Individual Value of Trade Unions

(By Robert Burton Bruce in The Carpenter)

In a former article we sought to show the universal worth of labor organizations to nations, communities and general business. In this, we shall, as heretofore intimated, present some views bearing upon the personal value to each individual member that seems to lie in membership in the great body that governs such organization, but especially its local constituents.

A pardonable digression, not altogether indirectly, must be allowed. A fair and favorable comment, in extended form, upon our recent views, comes from an interested correspondent, who, however, prefers a personal in lieu of a published response to his kindly favor. To be frank but courteous, we are compelled by circumstances to urge the propriety of utilizing the latter courses, especially since our endeavor is to attract the attention

of not one but every pair of eyes in hope that each and every one will be interested in our present and former views. Our friend regrets—rather hastily, we fear—our failure to place the individual value of labor's union organizations as worthy of consideration of wage earners, both personally and collectively, and as paramount to all other interests. was no failure. Nor was the thought passed. That this is true, we suggest our critic to note the paragraph that introduces the present and then read again the last clause of our preceding paper. In fact, let there be no exception.

Every student of the labor movement knows as well as we do that there are few labor readers of labor writings who are deep digesters of what is written. It were better if every wage earner, whether holding or not holding membership in a labor union, would read and digest every paper that bears upon the great movement which all must admit so vitally concerns the working people of the industrial world. If this were done, there would be a clear conception of the injustice that is wrought against the laboring masses in the opposition and oppression that is so often carried on by their enemies—their tyrannical and greedy employers.

This only strengthens our fear that fewer still fully realize how really great is the worth to the individual member, as also to the general membership, of labor unions, and a local connection with one that has a wage earner's respective trade or vocational interests to guard and advance. Our insistence is that industrial prosperity would have no foundation whatever were it not for the might and main of union labor and its organizations; indeed the structures would be broader and firmer if members gave to them unswerving fidelity so long as the buildings stood upon moral and industrial right and justice.

All power is greatest when it is compact and concentrated. Its value is then enhanced. Individual and collective appreciation, on the part of not only every unionist, but every wage earner of organized labor and its constituent bodies and their unity of power cannot but rise to the righest, as the value of that power increases or is developed. As the great business world needs the arm of dependable labor, so do the wage earners need and require all the power of that same arm to increase their own individual and collective strength as requisite elements in that same world.

It is almost an utter impossibility to enumerate or even designate the special and specific benefits that lie in a membership in a labor union, and those that are embraced in organized labor's concentrated power. In the accepted view, it is conceded that the rank and file give this power its mighty strength in aiding toward increasing wages or holding them at a figure above the pinching point. How shattered would that power be if either the rank and file or both did not give their individual or their collective en-deavors to retain and increase this strength! As pertinently might it well be asked, of what value to the individual member, if there were no such endeavors that strength were so shattered?

Just as difficult a task is it to estimate the value in the amelioration of working conditions and the lessening of the lengths of burdening working hours. In this first effort, the cost of living is involved, while in the second, the danger and endurance of the physical and not infrequently the mental faculties and forces of the toilers, is unquestionably a matter of deep and serious consideration to the individual member.

No one who prides himself as possessing able knowledge and experience, desires to work with or alongside of an untrained, irresponsible, and disagreeable co-worker, nor to communicate to him the valuable information and knowledge he has acquired from sources which he knows have long been skilled and industrious workmen worthy of their hire and have been made so worthy by the principles and precepts, and under the guidance of organized labor. Nor will any true unionist permit his son or daughter to industrialy train or associate with other than those who uphold such principles, follow such precepts, and appreciate such guidance.

Often have we heard the vagrant worker say, "Labor unions never did me any good." Well, isn't it just as consistent for the unionist to say, "Non-unionists never did me any good." If anything, isn't it true and far more forcible to charge the vagrant element with being the hirelings of others to break the power and good of organized labor? Does that element ever aid and assist the families of those who are in battle against industrial oppression? Is not a union card a better friend to either a transient or resident worker who appeals for employment or the necessaries of life than the one who steps in to accept and barely subsists upon meager wages, and yields to the denial of constitutional, social, political, civil and industrial rights?

All such rights must be placed among individual benefits arising the from membership in a labor union. Specifically, they should be classed as industrial benefits, rather than purely charitable and benevolent helps. Charity truly covers a multitude of sins, but it is not always the wicked sinner is of the erring, misguided and unfortunate. Nor will it be denied that true benevolence aids more properly the needy and distressed or the family that meets misfortune or the family that is left in that state when by the decree of death the supporting arm is taken forever from it.

In the hours of sickness or distress or the sadder ones of death, the individual value of labor unions have, to a member, a corresponding greatness to the kindly offices which his church or his fraternal societies have and perform for him and his famliy. Both are noble institutions worthy of noble support. a final suggestion to all unionists worthy to be considered such, is the admonition that a failure to pay dues, fines and assessments, called for by labor unions, cuts off not only the industrial helps but all the benefits of charitable and benevolent power. May we not, therefore, ask in behalf of the family and the home that no unionist surrender þν choice or neglect his valuable membership in the local union in which he has placed it?



# **OBITUARY**



Herman Oster, L. U. No. 1, St. Louis,  $\operatorname{Mo}$ .

S. Martin, L. U. No. 9, Chicago, III.

C. McDonald, L. U. No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.



Dallas, Texas, March 27, 1913.

Whereas, a brother came to us out of the west and was welcomed and dwelt amongst us for a while secure in the belief that for the present at least he was secure from trouble and misfortune. But the Great Ruler of the universe saw fit to visit upon him an everlasting sorrow by taking from this earth his beloved father. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 69, I. B. E. W., Dallas, Texas, extend our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Mahoney and his loved ones at home in this their hour of bereavement and sorrow.

Resolved, That we commend those dependent on the deceased to the tender care and protection of our worthy brother, whom we know will fill as far as possible, the place of the departed father, and who will be as tender, loving and affectionate to them as he has been true and loyal to the Brotherhood.

Resolved, That one copy of these resolutions be mailed to Brother Mahoney, one copy to the Electrical Worker and one copy to be spread upon our minutes.

ROBT. J. POUNDER, G. L. PAYNE, T. J. MIZELL, F. D. EGAN,

Committee.

Whereas, Local Union No. 335, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay the last tribute of respect, to the memory of one of its members, President and Brother S. R. Alley, who was taken from our midst by death, resulting from a fall from a pole, in Springfield, Mo., April 22, 1913.

Whereas, The members of Local No. 335 lost by his death a true union man, and a brother esteemed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 335, I. B. of E. W., extend their deepest and heartiest sympathy to his family, relatives and friends in this their hour of grief and loneliness, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

Signed J. M. ALDRIDGE, J. H. EUTSLER, H. E. REYNOLDS, RALPH CLINE, E. N. HUGHES, L. G. SYPOLT,

Committee.



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R. F. D. No. 6, Box 45, Arlington, Texas. Seventh District - - - H. M. Scott

573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.



#### NOTICE.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of P. W. Fox of Local No. 527, Galveston, Texas, will confer a favor upon that local by communicating with M. C. Lamar, 2419 Ave. F, Galveston, Texas.

#### NOTICE.

Local No. 136, Birmingham, Ala., desires to inform the Brotherhood that they have placed in force of Art. VIX Sect. 8 of the constitution.

#### NOTICE.

If your subscription has expired, renew promptly.

#### NOTICE.

Local No. 427 hereby informs all members that they have placed in force Section 8, Article 14 of the Constitution. pending adjustment of the present difficulty in their jurisdiction.

#### NOTICE.

Local No. 1 desires to inform the Brotherhood that on account of unsettled conditions in their jurisdiction, it has become necessary for them to put in force Article 14. Section 8 of the Constitution.

#### NOTICE.

If you have subscribed for The Worker. and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the editor, so that the transfer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving The Worker at your new address.

#### NOTICE.

Local No. 716 of Houston, Texas, hereby informs the Brotherhood that on account of difficulty in their jurisdiction, it will be necessary to enforce the 90 days clause relative to traveling cards.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD VOTE ON DEATH CLAIM OF FRANK HARRING-TON, L. U. No. 419.

	Yes	No.
G. W. Whitford	X	
F. L. Kelley		X
M. P. Gordon	X	
H. W. Raven		X
F. E. Dolan		
F. Swor		
H. M. Scott	X	

#### SOME MORE LOCAL UNIONS.

We welcome to our fold the following Locals:

- 462, Waycross, Ga. 464, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 476, Saginaw, Mich.
- 478, Waco, Texas. 158, Green Bay, Wis. 479, Beaumont, Texas. 485, Rock Island, Ill.
- 488, Brideport, Ct.
- 388, Palestine, Texas.
- 490, Dallas, Texas.
- 492, Montreal, Can. 327, Kalamazoo, Mich.

They will prove a valuable addition to our Brotherhood in its future battles.

We wish them God speed and prosperity.



### **EDITORIAL**



#### F. J. McNULTY

SECESSION: AND The Secession in our Brotherhood occurred in ITS DEFEAT. fall of 1908, about four and one-half years ago. Circular letters galore have been issued by the leaders thereof during that time, abusing every one in general that dared disagree with their disrupting tactics.

Charges of almost every crime found on the calendar of a court of law were made against the leaders of the American Labor Movement,

also against the officers of our Brotherhood.

When the first of these circulars appeared on the horizon of organized Labor they caused quite a commotion. Word was passed along the line, that a most terrible exposure was about to be made of the President, the Secretary, the Executive Board, and other officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that the Electrical Workers Brotherhood would crumble to the ground by the force of this exposure.

The men of Organized Labor who believed the contents of those scurilous circular letters and the monthly issue of the Sandalizer of the seceders did so because they thought it was impossible for any man or set of men within or without the labor movement to stoop so low as to circulate such stories, when there were no foundation of fact under them.

Those men have been waiting patiently to hear this dreadful exposure from week to week, from month to month and from year to year, but alas it never materialized.

Those same men have asked themselves repeatedly, can it be, we were duped into believing honest men were dishonest by men cloaked in dress of honest reform, though their lying circular letters, their monthly scandalizer.

At least ninety per cent of those men have come to the conclusion that they have been duped, by the leaders of the secessionists, and are heartly sorry for the part they played in the farce comedy now nearing the end of its run on the boards of the Labor movement.

The followers of the disrupters are now leaving them like rats desert a sinking ship, just as we predicted in these columns some time ago, they are coming back where they belong, sorry for ever leaving our grand old Brotherhood and prepared to work harder for the advancements of its interests than ever before.

The end of the disrupters is in sight, while the American Labor Movement is still going on and on, and our Brotherhood is holding its place, marching on with the great multitude of organized men and women under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Our President, our Executive Board, in fact, every one of our officers who were to be placed in jail by those character assassins who are the leading spirits of the secession movement are still breathing "God's" pure air of Freedom, and are respected by those who know them best, both within and without the Organized Labor movement.

While the character assassins are dispised by those they duped into believing they were acting in good faith, who waited long and patiently for them to make good, on at least one of the malicious charges they made.

We are blessed by living in an age where the custom is to consider every man innocent until he is proven guilty of any charge that may be preferred against him by any character of man in accordance with the laws of our country or the laws of our organization, as the case may be.

Every man has his day in court, his character may be damaged considerably awaiting for that day, but just so sure as it comes justice will be accorded him, if he is right he has nothing to fear if he is right he will fight to the finish, if he is right he will win.

This struggle that our Brotherhood has been engaged in for the past four and one-half years was not directed at the officers, for if that were the object it would have been unnecessary for the Sullivans, Reids and Murphys to secede, as they could have got rid of the officers and laws which were undesirable if they showed good reasons for their removal, or in other words (if they had the goods). Oh, no, it was not the officers, it was the Brotherhood they wanted to put out of commission, or at least set her back, make her helpless to aid our members to better their conditions, aye to help them hold the conditions they created through sacrifice and hard work.

If that was not the motive, why did they scab it on us in Gary, Ind., Chicago, Ill., New York city, Albany, N. Y., Hudson, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Pittsburg, Pa., and other places too numerous to mention.

We are proud of our loyal members, we are proud of the American Labor Movement who stood so loyally by us and who never waivered in their faith as to the righeousness of the cause for which we fought.

Yes, the battle is about over, and the principles for which we fought and maintained by our victory, cannot successfully be attacked in the future by any member or members, be they disgruntled, disappointed or dissatisfied, or representatives of antagonistic employers or associations of employers.

We have established the fact that the constitution of a voluntary organization is binding upon all members thereof, and further when any member or members see fit to leave the organization they relinquish all rights as to benefits and property thereof, they sever completely and cleanly all connections with the organization and have absolutely no rights therein.

We are going to stop them from using the name "International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers," also the facsimile of our seal, our charter and all our printed matter.

We will see to it that all of our legal rights are accorded us.

In our times of victory we have been lenient to the extreme, we have not tried to take advantage of our position, we threw our doors wide open and said to all those members that left the fold to follow the banner of secession. "Come back," "we want you back," "we hold nothing against you" for leaving us, we want to make our Brotherhood a united one, a powerful one. Come back, we will welcome you back, all it will cost you to come back per member is just what it costs our own members for the current month's per capita tax and death assessment.

We could go no further if we tried to. We are receiving the praises of every one interested for throwing our doors open to the seceders on such liberal terms in our hour of victory. No one can deny that we have

done our duty in the premises nor accuse us of in anyway violating the ethics of the Labor movement, we made our fight strictly along trade union lines, we won because we were right, we fought the battle honestly and are proud of our victory, we are proud of the loyalty of our members.

We are thankful to the American Federation of Labor and all of its departments with which we are affiliated for the loyal support rendered us in our battle against a band of disrupters, who would in our estimation skuttle a ship on the high seas, if they thought they would get the salvage.

To those who opposed us, we hold no ill will, being broad enough to believe that they were merely dupes of the secession leaders, we sincerely hope the organizations to which they belong will never be confronted with secession, but should fate rule otherwise we will join forces with them, help them all we can in our humble way, and never desert them while that cowardly demon secession confronts, them.

WEEKLY DIFFICULTY Our Brotherhood should pay a stated BENEFITS. weekly difficulty benefit to members in recognized difficulty. It is imperative that we do so, if we hope to keep pace with the other International Organizations in bettering the conditions of our members.

It is true our International Executive Board can donate from the general fund to a local union lump sums of money, but this is far from being satisfactory, as we can never depend on it that there will be any money available in the general fund that can be used for defense purposes. Then again we never can tell how long a difficulty is going to last, so that even if there were, some available money in the general fund that the International Executive Board could give a local union in difficulty, it may not be sufficient to pay a stated benefit for two weeks to the number of members that might be involved.

In fact, under our present system, our members have no assurance that they will receive one penny if they are compelled to strike in protection of their local union's interests, or locked out by their employers for the reason that there may not be any surplus in the general fund that can be used by the 1. E. B. for defense purposes.

Our members are demanding that we adopt some system that will assure them a stated sum each week during a recognized difficulty. We believe they are right in this agitation, we should pay strike benefits to our members each and every week while they are involved in a recognized difficulty or are locked out by their employers.

We must get away from our cheap financial system and adopt a financial plan that will assure our members that they will not be starved into submission in the event of a difficulty arising. We should raise the per capita tax and not a five cent raise either, but raise it to say a basis of 40 per cent of each locals income, the other sixty per cent to be kept by the local unions for local expenses. Such a system would mean better conditions for our members throughout our jurisdiction, as it would impress the fact, on the minds of our employers, that they could not force us to yield through lack of finances.

Think this over, and see that your delegate to the Boston convention is instructed to vote favorably on it, when it comes up for discussion. We are one of the cheapest organizations in the American Labor movement. Our members pay less monthly dues and per capita tax, than do the members of any other skilled trade, and still they expect more in return. We must remember that we cannot expect to get a dollar out of an organization of labor unless we pay a dollar into it.

A sound financial plan for our Brotherhood should be the aim of all of us, thereby enabling our Brotherhood to pay a higher International death benefit, an International sick benefit, and an International difficulty benefit. We should see to it that this important question is brought up for discussion in our respective Local Unions.

CAN YOU BEAT
THIS ONE?
While in Portland, Oregon we appeared before the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council to rerequest the unseating of seceding Local No. 317.

One of the representatives of that Local Union, who we are sure is honest and who believed what he said was true, made a statement, the substance of which is as follows:

"I have always said that Mr. McNulty was legally and technically right, but was morally wrong. We elected Mr. Reid our President at our convention, and because we had seated in that convention some Local Unions that owed per capita tax, Mr. McNulty went into court and claimed Mr. Reid was not elected legally, and the judge decided Mr. McNulty was right, and therefore declared him, Mr. McNulty, the legal President.

That the young man believed what he said was true, I am fully convinced, as he made the statement with every ring of sincerity. We felt heartily sorry for him, as he is one of many that are opposed to us who have been filled up to the neck by their leaders with lies, in order that they would dig down in their jeens and pay the cash, which is their greatest necessity.

These boys never stopped to think for a moment that they were being lied too, they just accepted the picture of McNulty as their leaders painted him, without question.

Well, when I told him the truth that we had never brought Mr. Reid or any of the leading seceders into court at any time and that we had not been responsible for any law suit, that the only time we had been in court was to defend our characters and the Brotherhood against the attacks of his leaders, Messrs. Reid, Sullivan and Murphy, through Mr. Geib, of Cleveland, and that they, Reid, Sullivan and Murphy had been solely responsible for all the law suits we ever were engaged in. We could read in his face the words, "Have I been duped." If he is as sincere as we think he is, he will now investigate the matter and seek the truth for himself, if he does that we will find him battling for our cause, as are thousands who were also duped by the disruptionists, who sought the truth and when they found it repudiated the secession movement and came back to our fold stronger supporters than ever.

What did the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council do after they heard the arguments.

They voted unanimously in our favor.

BE ONE OR

The time has now arrived when all Electrical Workers must come out flat footed and take a position on the Secession movement. We are either right or we are wrong, if we are right we desire united support, if we are wrong no support should be given us.

There should be no carrying water on both shoulders, no paying per capita tax to the seceders, and at the same time pay per capita tax to our office.

In other words, we cannot consistently be a trades unionist when talking to trades unionists and a seceder when talking to seceders, we must be one or the other.

The courts of the bona fide Labor movement have decided we are right, the courts of Law to which the seceders brought our Brotherhood have decided we are right, so there can be no legitimate excuse for any Electrical Worker to say he does not know which side of the question is right. When you meet any of those straddlers make them show their colors, and be one or the other, a trade unionists or a seceder, then we can figure whether he is with us or against us and treat him accordingly.

# WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS? Local

We have been informed that a certain Local Union is carrying water on both shoulders, by keeping two sets of books,

one for the seceders and one for our Brotherhood, sending per capita to the seceders as well as our office each month. We are investigating the matter to make sure of the facts before revoking the charter thereof, which we will do without hesitation, if we find the above state of affairs exist.

There is absolutely no reason for this, the seceders are nearly five years old and every local union and member should know by this time who is right or wrong in the premises. We will not tolerate any of our local unions or members carrying water on both shoulders, they must be one or the other. Trade unionists or secessionists.

DEMAND THE You should insist on getting the Union Label UNION LABEL. on all your wearing apparel, from your shoes to your hat. If your dealer cannot supply you walk out and go to one that can, remember there is no power that can make you wear scab goods; it is up to you, so do your duty.

High Dues and high per Capita Tax means better wages, better conditions, better Local Unions and a better International Brotherhood.

Every month since Judge Phillips handed down his decision, shows that our Brotherhood has had a substantial increase in membership.

Wanted—A recipe that will make the press secretaries send a monthly letter to the Worker. Liberal reward. Address Editor.

There is a strong agitation on in the Eastern States for an increased death benefit. What do you think about it?

Why do you not help us make the Worker better by sending in your ideas as to how we can improve it.

Do you notify the I. O. when you change your address, so you can have the Worker sent there?

The power of a Local Union is just what its members make it. No more or no less.

How about those amendments to our Constitution? You had better get busy on them.

Are you a candidate for delegate to our Convention? If so, you better get busy.

Are you watching us grow? We are coming fast and nothing can stop us.

We should consider well our own faults before criticising the faults of others.

To the secessionists—get on the Band Wagon.

Our Convention is only five months away.

The Convention committee appointed by our various Boston locals have requested that we publish the letter received by the Rochester Convention from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. You will note the letter explains a few of the many advantages of Boston as a convention city. The letter follows:

September 25, 1911. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Session,

Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

It has been called to the attention of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will be glad to have their next annual meeting in Boston. The Chamber of Commerce hopes very much that your Association will accept the invitation which will undoubtedly be extended to you.

The advantages of Boston as a convention city, particularly in the autumn, must be well known to you. It has the

best of hotels, restaurants, convention meeting halls, and a large number of excellent theatres and in other places of amusement such as a vistor to any convent desires to have. Furthermore, Boston is, as you know, one of the most interesting cities to visit in this country. It has a wealth of historical tradition and points of historical interest to be seen, it has large numbers of educational institutions, the famous public library and art museum, and in the autumn when your convention would be here, its suburbs and parks offer delightful opportunties for recreation.

We should be glad to have you here next year, if you canot come then, please consider definitely that we want you in 1913.

Very truly yours,
President.
Secretary.

Conventions Committee. Chamber of Commerce.

.....308251

...... 19706

.....141030

### LOCAL Union Official Receipts up to and including the 10th of the current month

494	270928	271010
501	201624	201738
501	321001	321003
506	34678	34684
527		299278
528		131043
534		13560
536	120710	120759
536	307501	307509
538	251514	251452
541		98571
562		171780
565	258605	
565		
581		46804
583		
588		
	31398	
591		
592		
595	155016	312800
595	312751	
614		
617	118631	60137
620	60130	
625	41371	
631		
639	141854	141870
643		
	Sub168129	168140
643	Sub168121	. <b>16812</b> 5
643 643	Sub	168125 42227
643 643 644	Sub       .168121          42219          .303751	168125 42227 303980
643 643 644 645	Sub       168121         42219       303751         78361       78361	168125 42227 303980 78389
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643 643 644 645	Sub.     168121       42219     303751       78361     43401       45588     45588	168125 42227 303980 78389 43408 45600
643 643 644 645 648	Sub     168121	168125 42227 303980 78389 743408 345600 300017
643 644 645 648 658	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     56678	168125 42227 303980 78389 743408 345600 300017 356721
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643 644 645 648 658 658 659 667	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888	168125 42227 303980 78389 43408 445600 300017 356721 353896 150882
643 644 645 648 658 658 657 677	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150858     150858	168126 42227 303980 78389 78389 44408 300017 3 56721 3 53896 150882 8 81197
643 644 645 648 658 659 667 677	Sub.     168121       42219     303751       78861     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150855     81183	168126 42227 303980 78389 43408 45600 300017 356721 557221 57882 81197 257291
643 644 645 648 658 658 659 667 677 679 680	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43401       45588     300001       56678     53888       150855     81183       257280	168126 42227 303980 78389 743408 845600 1300017 856721 85828 150882 81197 257291 869981
643 644 645 648 658 659 667 677 679 680 682	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150858     81183       257280     69965	168126 42227 303980 78389 743408 45600 300017 356721 35396 150882 81197 257291 369981 322240
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643 644 645 648 658 659 667 677 679 680 695	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150858     81183       257286     69966       22228     129538	168126 42227 303980 78389 43408 45600 1 300017 8 56721 8 53896 5 150882 8 81197 0 257291 8 69981 3 22240 9 129574 115600
643 644 645 648 658 659 667 677 679 680 695 696 701	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150855     81183       257280     6996       22226     129533       115585     116583       106183	168126 42227 303980 78389 44408 45600 1 300017 3 56721 56721 257291 3 69981 3 22240 2129574 115600 9 106197
643 644 645 648 658 659 667 677 679 680 695 696 701	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78861     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       15085     81183       25728     69963       22228     129533       115583     115583	168126 42227 303980 78389 43408 45600 300017 356721 358721 358721 35896 5150882 381197 257291 369981 322240 129574 115600 9106197 105325
643 644 645 648 658 659 667 677 680 682 695 696 701 702 703	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150858     81183       257280     69963       22222     129533       115585     115585       10618     10631       10531     10531	168126 42227 303980 78389 743408 45600 300017 356721 35896 150882 81197 257291 369981 322240 129574 115600 106197 1105325 109319
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643 644 645 648 658 657 677 680 682 695 696 701 702 703 713	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150855     81183       257286     69963       22226     129533       115583     106183       105311     109286       16631     236544       40324     40324	168126 42227 303980 78389 743408 845600 1300017 856721 853896 150882 81197 257291 86981 22240 129574 115600 106197 1105325 109319 166500 6266600 840329
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643 644 645 648 658 667 677 680 682 695 695 701 702 703 707 713 714 717	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150855     81183       257280     69960       22222     129533       10531     10531       10928     16631       236544     40322       6098*     6098*	168126 42227 303980 78389 43408 45600 1 300017 3 56721 3 58721 3 69981 3 22240 257291 3 69981 129574 115600 9 106197 1 105325 5 109319 1 66500 2 36600 8 40329 7 61030 6 79721
643 644 645 658 659 667 679 680 682 695 696 701 703 707 713 714 714 717	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150858     150858       257280     69963       22222     129533       115583     106183       10531     109286       16631     236544       4032     6098       7969     9152	168125 42227 303980 78389 743408 45600 300017 556721 53896 150882 81197 257291 369981 22240 129574 115600 1166197 1105325 109319 166500 236600 40329 761030 77721 991591
643 644 645 648 658 659 667 677 679 680 695 696 701 702 707 713 714 714 717 719	Sub     168121       42219     303751       78361     43407       45588     300001       56678     53888       150856     81188       257280     69963       22221     129533       115585     10531       10618     10531       109280     16631       236544     40323       6098     7969	168125 42227 303980 78389 743408 45600 300017 556721 53896 150882 81197 257291 369981 22240 129574 115600 1166197 1105325 109319 166500 236600 40329 761030 77721 991591

#### MISSING RECEIPTS.

- L. U. No. 1-Nos. 245067, 68, 69, 70.
- L. U. No. 13—Nos. 272347 to include 272359.
  - L. U. No. 23-No. 124305.
  - L. U. No. 50-No. 167308.
  - L. U. No. 72-No. 157664.
  - L. U. No. 100-No. 89539.
  - L. U. No. 104-Nos. 310574, 75.
  - L. U. No. 108-No. 127685, 89.

- L. U. No. 116-No. 36361.
- L. U. No. 140-No. 32017, 18.
- L. U. No. 184-No. 232612, 13, 14, 15.
- L. U. No. 190-No. 79155.
- L. U. No. 233—No. 19722, 23, 24, 25.
- L. U. No. 235—Nos. 146338, 39, 40, 51, 52, 57, 62, 63, 64.
  - L. U. No. 255-Nos. 205749, 54, 55.
- L. U. No. 261—No. 225676 to include 225679.
- . L. U. No. 282-Nos. 90327, 52.
  - L. U. No. 340-No. 238776, 77.
  - L. U. No. 381-No. 293882, 83, 84, 85.
- L. U. No. 403—Nos. 280527 to include 280557.
  - L. U. No. 419-No. 241949.
  - L. U. No. 423-Nos. 261040, 261049.
- L. U. No. 425—No. 147122 to include 147127.
  - L. U. No. Sub-442-No. 276201, 2, 3, 4, 5.
  - L. U. No. 461-Nos. 247602, 6.
  - L. U. No. 474-Nos. 224699, 700.
  - L. U. No. 527-No. 299255, 68.
- L. U. No. 527—No. 299271 to include 299275.
- L. U. No. 595-No. 312764 to include 312790.
  - L. U. No. 595-No. 312799.
  - L. U. No. Sub-643-Nos. 168134, 35.
  - L. U. No. 644-Nos. 303882, 890.
  - L. U. No. 645-Nos. 78365, 69, 78.
  - L. U. No. 648-No. 43406.
  - L. U. No. 667—Nos. 53883, 87.
  - L. U. No. 677-Nos. 150864, 65.
  - L. U. No. 696-No. 129568.
  - L. U. No. 701-No. 115592.
- L. U. No. 702—No. 106184 to include 106188.
  - L. U. No. 722-No. 150197.

#### THE TWO MILLION MARK REACHED.

With the close of the month of March the American Federation of Labor passed the 2,000,000 mark. This remarkable increase in membership of over 200,000 since the Rochester convention is not alone gratifying but really exceeded expectations, and clearly demonstrates that the unorganized working men and women of North America are beginning to realize the benefits they can derive from organized efforts. Another fact is brought out very clearly, and that is that the American Labor Movement will thrive and grow and carry out its great and noble purpose in spite of the efforts of hostile employers, seceders and other professional would-be union busters.



# Telephone Operators :: Section ::



With this issue we have set aside a section of our journal for the use of the Telephone Operators. We have good reasons to believe that they will assist us in making this section of our journal interesting to our members and at the same time believe it will be the means of interesting the operators throughout the country on the question of organizing.

#### VICTORY FOR TELE-PHONE OPERATORS.

Sub-Local 104, Boston Telephone Oper ators, celebrated their first anniversary by reaching a settlement with the New Eng-

land Telephone Company.

The Boston operators who have been organized just one year have demonstrated what can be accomplished by organized efforts if backed up by proper affiliation.

It clearly shows that no class of employes, no matter what their calling, need be at the mercy of their employer, no matter how gigantic a corporation they may work for, providing they will organize and identify themselves with the bonefide Labor Movement.

When one compares the manner that the entire difficulty was handled and the results attained with the manner in which many labor difficulties have been handled in the recent past by so-called labor organizations, such as the I. W. W. and others, who are foes of conservative and constructive unionism, we cannot help but feel justly proud of the Brotherhood's methods and policies.

To much credit cannot be given to the rank and file of Sub-104, who would not permit themselves to be intimidated by the threats or influenced by the glowing offers that were held out to them to desert their associations. They knew they were right and that right was bound to prevail.

The shop worn and thread-bare methods used by the company, of bringing to Boston hundreds of strike-breakers and housing them in the best hotel in open violation of a truce, failed in its purpose of influencing the operators to disregard the truce, which they made in good faith and respected both in letter and spirit. We hazard the opinion that the company, no doubt, now realizes that it would have been far more honorable and a much better investment had the money expended by them for this purpose, been used to establish still better conditions

for their employes, whose co-operation is necessary to give the public efficient service, and to make the business a profitable and successful enterprise.

It is sincerely hoped that a like situation will never occur again, and it is reasonable to believe that our future relations with the company will be friendly and that the company will deal with our organization the same as with any other business institution.

Employers of labor are fast realizing that it is far more satisfactory to treat with their employes through the medium of responsible trades unions, and we do not believe the New England Telephone Company will prove an exception to the general rule.

Just a word to the operators brought to Boston as strike-breakers, we fully understand the influence brought to bear on them. We know any deversion would naturally appeal to them, we will not criticise to strongly, for we believe these girls did not realize that the struggle at Boston was their struggle as well.

It is hard to believe that they would willingly be used to defeat their sister operators in establishing a living wage had they fully understood that the success of the Boston operators would be to their interest as well. We are inclined to think that the opportunity to get away from their usual daily grind appealed to them so strongly, that they did not consider the effect their action might have on their sisters efforts in Boston.

. These operators may feel assured, however, if they are ever confronted with a like situation in their respective home cities, that the Boston operators will stand ready to assist them in their efforts rather than defeat them.

We sincerely appreciate the willing and valuable assistance tendered by the Boston Central Labor Union, Chamber of Commerce, the mayor of Boston, and other city and state officials.

### TELEPHONES ON THE OREGON ELECTRIC RAILWAY LINES.

The latest electric railway system of the northwest to adopt the telephone for dispatching its trains is the Oregon Electric Railway. This railway is an integral part of the great system of railways which reaches from the North Pacific coast to the Great Lakes, the Missouri and Mississippi valleys, comprising the North Bank Road, Oregon Trunk, Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and the Burlington Route. The Oregon Electric line recently opened its new line from Portland to Eugene, Ore., and now has in operation that division and one from Portland to Forest Grove, Ore. The former traverses the heart of the famous Williamette valley, which is the richest and most productive portion of the entire state of Oregon as far as agricultural resources are concerned.

The telephone train dispatching apparatus with which the road is to be equipped will be supplied by the Western Electric Company. Two circuits will

be equipped, one from Portland to Forest Grove and the other from Portland to Eugene. The former division is approximately 40 miles, while the other is approximately 125 miles in length. There are to be two train dispatchers, both located at Hoyt street station, Portland.

The apparatus to be used includes two complete dispatcher's equipments comprising key cabinets and 45 calling keys in all besides the telephone sets, and 35 way station equipments, consisting of No. 102-B selector sets, containing the wellknown standard No. 50 type selector and the new "folding gate" type telephone bracket, known as the No. 147, equipped with Western Electric desk stands. Foot switches, cutout and vacuum arrestors and switch panels are also being furnish-Trains will be equipped with No. 1330-E portable telephone sets for use in communicating with headquarters from points between stations. Each portable set will be furnished with line poles and plugs. The latter are to be used in connection with 50 No. 186 type jacks which will be installed at sidings along the right of way.



## Correspondence



L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

#### A Little Information From Memphis.

Editor:-In April, 1912, there were about twenty electrical workers in Local Union No. 474 of Memphis that were in good standing, for two or three weeks we were unable to get enough of the boys together on a meeting night to hold a meeting. So the theory was advanced to send in the charter and put our cards in the general office, some of the old heads objected to that move and suggested that we get in touch with the Mc-Nulty Faction of Electrical Workers and see if we couldn't reaffiliate with them, this we did, we affiliated with the Mc-Nulty faction on the 1st of May, 1912, after being in the Reed-Murphy faction since the split. I am not going to tell you what we done while with the Reed-Murphy faction. I am only going to let you form your own conclusion as we had twenty men in good standing when we affiliated with the McNulty faction. But since we affiliated with the McNulty faction on May 1, 1912, we have built our membership up to about 135 men and are at the present time taking in a lot more under an open charter at \$3.00 per member. On our last meeting we initiated four new members and received the applications of eleven new members under the open charter fee of \$3.00. During the month of April while our charter is open we expect to organize from fifty to seventy-five men. And on and after May 1, 1913, the initiation fee of Inside Wireman will be \$50.00 and all other initiation fees will be \$10.00. We have at present sixteen shops that employe only union men and pay the scale of \$3.60, and we expect to get a few more during April and those that we don't get we are going to fight off of the map. We also organized a Building Trades' Council here in the latter part of 1912 and I am proud to say that we have every trade in the council with the exception of the Tinners, but they are coming in next meeting. The council has just had a mass meeting of all non-union men, and I must say that it was a success as we filled the entire second floor of the building where we meet and several went away for lack of room. The council also has a move on foot to raise the percapita and put a Business Agent in the field for the council which is meeting very little opposition from the various Local Unions. Local Union No. 474 requires these men to have his Building Trades card for the quarter not latter that the 15th of first month in the quarter. We have Wiremen in this Local Union that have joined since May, 1912, that were receiving \$3.00 and \$3.25 per day before they joined the union. Now they are receiving \$3.60 per day. Well, what of that, that is nothing unusual. We will grant that this is a common occurrence in the trade movement. But did you ever look at a problem of that kind in a business way. No, I haven't. Well, just let me show you an investment that all business men would like to get. These men have joined the union and it cost them \$5.00 to join and since they become members they pay a monthly dues of \$1.00 per month. And in return for this \$1.00 per month as dues to union, they are getting in return the sum of \$9.10 and \$15.00 per month. Now if you can show a business man that he can get these returns upon his money invested, you could get enough money to buy the Standard Oil Co., but it is a hard proposition to get a working man to look at anything of this character in a business way. We also have the men who work for the city and have an agreement with the city officials not to use anything but union men. I will also state that the city is going to purchase the Merchants' Power Plant, and if they do that we will make Memphis a union town as far as the Linemen A. D. Pierce, are concerned.

Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:--Just a few lines this month to let the rank and file of our Brotherhood know that we are still alive to the situation that confronts us, and that we never intend to stop until we get better conditions in this city, since writing a few lines last month, we have had one meeting with the contractors here, and while we did not arrive on anything definate, we have ever reasons to believe that we will be successful in getting a fair wage agreement with all contractors in the city, we are to meet them again this week, and we hope for the best, as something must be reached by May 1st, or there will be a chance for our esteemed friend, Bag Pipe Jimmy

Reid, to proceed to our city with his long tail boys to take our places.

We do not anticipate having any trouble in the Building Trades here this spring, as about all demands have been granted except ours, and we will make the best of ours some way, at least we hope to be able to do so.

Work here is still slack, and from the looks of things will be for some few weeks, yet although there will be plenty of work here this summer, but if any of you guys think of coming this awy, you had better have your T. C. with you, remember, it had better not have the name of Murphy on it either, as the sledding is hard in this country in the summer time with a Murphy card, as you know we only have eleven months snow up here, but have a good force to shovel it out of the way, so that is about what you will have to do with a card bearing the name of Murphy on it.

I will not attempt to burden you with a long letter this month, but will try and write something next month that will interest you, so with your kind permission, and with best wishes for the future success of our Brotherhood under the banner of the Great American Federation of Labor, I beg to remain.

Fraternally yours,
Frank Fisher,
Business Agent Local Union 110.

#### L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor, Dear Sir and Brother:

Not-with standing the fact that there are several of the shops in this town against whom we are striking at this time, we are in particularly good shape and working full the number of men that have been here ever since last summer.

The situation for our Brotherhood has bettered during the past materially month by the pulling away from a combination of the two factions in Local No. 66, of Houston (Linemen), of the members of the Brotherhood. A very natural, but to those not familiar with the case a very important question was raised on the floor of the Central Trades and Labor Council and also on the floor of the B. T. C. i. e.; how is it that there can be two locals, each with the No. 66, and each of the same branch of the building industry, or same craft. As a matter of fact there is not now, nor never was there but one local No. 66 of the I. B. E. W. The charter was granted by the I. B. E. W., which was affiliated with the A. F. of L., through whom it was chartered, and therefore by whose authority it issued this sub-charter to a local union therefore when local No. 66 went with the renegade leaders of the seccession and thereby severed their connection

with the legitimate organization which had authority only as an offspring of the parent body, they at once became not an organization but a crowd, and a crowd that had for its sponcers rebellious members of a real organization. The difference between a crowd and an organization, is dicipline and orderly training and system on the part of an organization, and the lack of these very things on the part of the crowd. The original charter of No. 66 was burned in a fire some three years ago and the duplicate supplied by Reed & Murphy and with their signatures attached thereto, though it read the same as the original and claimed to charter Local Union No. 66, I. B. E. W. did not really do so. The supreme court of the state of Ohio has ruled that McNulty and not Reed is at the head of the I. B. E. W., and therefore any charter bearing their signature is of no more value than would be one bearing yours or mine. This being true then, there is but one L. U. No. 66 in the Brotherhood.

Local 716 is pushing right to the front in every way it can find a chance to; they have a candidate in the field for the position of city electrician, and the chances of securing him the birth are good.

Nothing succeeds like effort and with this motto in mind we are putting forth every effort.

K. J. Whaley, B. A.

#### L. U. NO. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Just a word to let the Brotherhood know that our local was organized in February, according to the rules of the I. B. E. W. Almost every electrical worker, and helpers to, in our city have already joined the union, and those who have not up to the present, I think will come around before the charter closes. Every one seems to be delighted to be in the union and to know personally his The association one fellow workmen. with another in the air of our union is great. Concerning the business side of our work we can not say very much, for we have not been in existence long enough. Although we are having plenty to do learning what a local union ought to be about and learning the parlimentary rules. Our work so far has been a success and our prospects are fine.

We meet every Monday night.
Fraternally yours,
French Patterson.
Dallas, Tex., March 19, 1913.

#### L. U. NO. 69, DALLAS, TEX.

Editor: Will you please see that this letter is printed in The Worker, as it is

the first one of any importance from this Local.

During the early spring of 1912, the electrical workers' situation in the city of Dallas was in an exceedingly chaotic, if not a demoralized condition, due to the fact that the climax in the "secession" movement had been reached as applied to the inside men in that particular industry; the matters of secession pertaining to the electrical trade are too well known to be rehearsed here sufficient to say that these matters had been threshed out in the open courts, and that the original parent organization, namely, McNulty, had won a victory over the secessionists, namely, Reid & Murphy.

With this victory fresh in mind and spurring the victors on to better and greater things, in an effort to place the bona fide organization within its proper sphere, an organizer was dispatched to this locality to bring about the re-organization, and to cement together the widely spread forces for the purpose of meeting and conquering a situation which had been brought about through the above mentioned calamity to the International Organization. In the Dallas instance it was somewhat different and more difflcult to accomplish the desired end, perhaps, than elsewhere, owing to the following facts:

- (1) The mixed local of electrical workers here were the backbone of the Building Trades Council as well as the Central Labor Council, and had accumulated a lot of friends that was willing to go to the end in the fight for them and not to give up.
- (2) Then the mixed local of electrical works here had quite a little money in their treasury, so they could stand the pressure better than the newcomers could without anything.
- (3) That the mixed local of electrical workers, namely, old No. 69, had the contractors behind them to help them in their fight.

The reorganization was finally brought about through a great deal of strenuous effort upon the part of some of the present members of the Electrical Workers, whose names will appear later in this article.

Immediately after the 31st convention of the American Federation of Labor, which had declared the Collins-McNulty organization the bona fide and only organization of Electrical Wirkers, and which decision had been upheld by the courts, an organizer by the name of Hampton came to Dallas, or was sent to Dallas to heal the breach between the factions, and to bring them back to the natural folds.

He got a charter, organized a local with about 34 members, known as No. 69, of inside electrical workers. Shortly after the organization was formed Hampton left this city and the real work of building up the organization fell upon another man who took up the work in Dallas. When this man took up the work the membership of the local had fallen back to eleven members, and was not recognized by the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council. members were all These working on the only two jobs that were being done by out-of-town contractors from St. Louis, namely, Newberry and Corrow Electric Companies). This man to whom we now refer proved himself to possess common sense, and a sufficient amount of the prerequisites that goes to make up a man. This man labored on after finding almost impregnable opposition of which a large amount was left for him by his predecessor. HΑ never ceased to work for what he thought was the right thing, and never knew when he was defeated, and which is due, no doubt, to his final victory. At one time the Reid factions had our friends, as they call themselves, to organized labor, namely, Mr. Murphy, Fitzgerald, Guy White, the district organizer, and J. Connors, the local business agent of old Local Union No. 69, in Dallas, to oppose him and still he (the man from the east as we call him) was plugging alone and gained ground just the same on them.

He met opposition in many forms, both from within his own ranks and from the Central bodies, and for the very good reason that the membership of the seceding faction was largely made up of men who had spent the better part of their lives in Dallas, and had become entrenched in the confidence and friendship of fellow craftsmen, who immediately went to their rescue with a vim and a determination to see them through at any cost.

After numerous defeats and setbacks, this man with the bull dog would not acknowledge defeat but kept on inviting the many hardships and laughing at failure, until at last his efforts were crowned with success, and the little membership with which he started to climb the hill had swelled from far below twenty to the hundred mark, and the electrical workers, as applies to the inside men, has been placed back in the fold from whence they came and the credit for this work is due (if credit there be) to Brother R. E. Wetter, the present business agent of Local No. 69, Inside Electrical Workers of Dallas. Texas.

One of the recent occurrences will now be stated. Our business agent had managed to straighten out a job that had been unfair for electrical workers for years here in Dallas, and we had about 10 members working on the job, when on March 10, then the fighting general of the Reid and Murphy combine came into Dallas (our men were then getting \$4.50 per day for 8 hours of course), when he, the cheap undermining, wage cutting, condition breaking, general of all evils, etc., the "red complexioned gentleman, Mr. Fitzgerald," the hero of the day, went up with a delegation of four beside himself and offered his men from the Reid and Murphy faction, or seceeders rather, to go to work for this firm for less wages and 9 hours per day, and he managed to get them to work on the job; but thanks to our business agent, the man from the east, or wherever he came from, got busy and got the cheap skates removed, and we are now back on the job previously mentioned. So far, everything is all right.

As I was one of the first to come over after Brother Wetter came to Dallas, and after he had converted me, I helped him as much as I could, and I may state that he is a untiring worker for us here and have got us a good deal better conditions than we had before, and I may also state that if all men were like him, we would have better conditions throughout the country.

> Yours fraternally, H. C. Cooper, Press Secretary Local Union No. 69, Dallas, Tex.

#### L. U. NO. 677, GATUM, C. Z.

The Editor of Electrical Worker, Greet-

Just a word from the above local to say that we are still forging ahead and gaining in membership, not-with standing we lost some members in starting the "Baby" local of this Brotherhood on the Isthmus.

I said "Baby," but from the latest reports L. U. No. 397 at Paraiso will outnumber their "mother" before long, as tuey are certainly doing good work and increasing steadily.

We, without a doubt, have the right kind of "union material" in both Local No. 677 and No. 397, as it is an "open shop" here on the Isthmus, and the men connected with the organizations must be "union men" at heart and not by

We are rejoicing over the latest decision in Cleveland and hope the time is not far distant when we once more have one "Brotherhood" and secession be forever something of the past in our ranks. The following is the latest list of of-

"compulsion."

President, J. W. Smith; vice-president, Wm. Tricker; financial secretary, John Lamont; recording-secretary, N. E. Emmons; treasurer, Arthur Woolnough; foreman, J. I. Harris; first inspector, F. J. Gerchow: second inspector. F. J. Sweek. Respectfully, N. E. Emmons, R. S.

fiers of this local elected in December:

#### L. U. NO. 718, PADUCAH, KY.

Editor-Brothers, we have just celebrated our first birthday. On March 13, 1912, Local Union No. 718 was organized. This organization was chiefly composed of members of L. U. 177, Reid faction. Many unbecoming predictions were made concerning our future career by members of the Reid locals, but notwithstanding these forecasts we have managed to keep our heads above water and to hold a charter, affiliating us with the one great universal body, the American Federation of Labor, while on the other hand our accusers are down and out in Paducah.

We have only a small body, but all are enthusiastic and energetic workers for the interests of the Brotherhood, with only one exception. Bro. Jim Loe, working in the capacity of lineman and light trimmer for the City Light Company, was reproved for working on the same job and upholding Raymond Wilson, a former member of 177, Reid Faction, and (strike breaker or scab) for the I. C. R. R. Co., when failing to present himself at the meeting. Bro. Loe was called by the financial secretary and urged to attend the meeting, as charges were to be presented against him, and we wished to have both sides of the case represented in order to deal justly in the case. Whereupon the secretary was told to let the union go as far as they liked, and so far as he was concerned he was done with our union. We naturally resolved to be through with him. Bro. Milton Riley had quite a severe fall from a slippery tin roof, but is now convalescent. Bro, Tom Emerson has decided to quit the telephone business and try the life of a foreman. Business around Paducah is very quiet.

Respectfully and fraternally yours, Herbert Cook, Press Sec'y.

#### L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having been a good while since you heard from our local, we thought it would be a good idea to let the brothers hear from us. We are having quite a number of members at our meetings, being the result of an open meeting held a few weeks ago, every one having had a good time and all of them are taking interest in their welfare.

Work is very good here, as there is a white way being installed on the main thoroughfare of our city, also work of decorating the streets for the veterans reunion to be held in May.

Our only hard luck of the season was that of our able and efficient financial secretary has left us, having departed for Atlanta for greener pastures. His successor, V. Clark, will make us a good financial secretary, for he has worked in a bank and is able to care for the receipts.

Well, I will close, wishing all locals prosperity.

I beg to remain, yours fraternally, E. B. Cunningham, R. S., Local 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

No. 1 seems to be on the progressive and every member seems to have been inoculated with a germ of good will. Business is not rushing, but union electrical workers are employed in a number of places that but a short time ago would under no condition employ or-ganized labor. The fact of men realizing that a good day's work justifies a good day's pay has finally forced itself upon both employer and employe in this district and our line. The business of the local union is now carried on in the meeting hall and at executive board meetings. We are also blessed with a business agent that has determination and justice so well imbued in him, that he has the confidence of his brothers and deserving respect of employers. Geo. B. Heath is a high class mechanic as well as a well informed person on general business methods.

It takes us old-timers (as we are termed) to see the advantage in having officers that appreciate the honor bestowed on them in being chosen from a body of as intelligent and honest union men, as generally comprise a local of the I. B. E. W., and manifest the same by doing their duty as they see it with no selfish impulses.

Old fogy ideas may crop up in the minds of persons who have passed the meridian of life, but be charitable with them, as the time has been so long since they were boys that they forget. But give them time to examine their conscience and they will acknowledge that they had the same to contend with when younger. The spring season has opened up more like the starting of an old fashion winter. Work in open buildings is almost at a standstill, but the brothers are happy. Prospects are good for the coming season, but we are not inviting

traveling brothers, and at the same time cannot be charged with selfishness. The fight here has been fierce, but is now drawing down to a few "bushwackers," enough to keep all hands busy and the officers constantly on the alert. Should any traveling brother happen this way, he will be treated square, if he is o. k. with his card.

It is with sorrow that I am forced to record the death of one of the old guard, Bro. Herman Oster, who died on Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913. In the death of Bro. Oster the I. B. E. W. loses an earnest and forceful worker for the cause. The brother has been in the movement for years and always in the front rank. It is known that any person making themselves conspicuous in anything will make some enemies, but Bro. Oster left but His friends being legion, for he few. honest and fearless, very nounced in his expressions, but they were honest opinions of his own. He was not eratic but easily reasoned with. Hard to convince, but when convinced, as firm as a rock. May his reward be great in the unknown hereafter. I unfortunately have not been very active in the last three months, but am happy to say that I have not been forgotten. The kindness extended me by the officers and members of Local Union No. 1 have driven out of my mind many imaginary wrongs that I had no positive proof of. The spring election for city officers will have passed ere this is published, but ask the entire labor movement to keep posted on the result, and I am sure they find a majority elected that are friends of and members of organized labor. I feel that if we had the ladies voting there would be less corruption in politics. The handsome man would not stand the show of the honest man, nor would party cut any figure. Give them their rights. The first thing for us to think of is to organize them in their several crafts and then assist them to advance. Your assistance will only hasten their benefits, for they are going to get better conditions come what may in the line of opposition. To all locals, I say, fill the worker with letters. Don't stand back. Some of you fellows can write your best girl beautiful letters. Just figure yourself in love with the Brotherhood and that through The Worker you address them in their entirety. Come on with your letters. Don't depend on the editor to do all the work. He has other duties, but will proof read your matter and get some good pointers. No man is so stupid but that will say something The international officers are a wise. busy set of men, and with your letters you can assist them, and when you do, you are doing the Brotherhood a service.

The work of the Keokuk dam power plan is progressing and we look for service here very soon. If prices are cut there will be much more current used and in consequence will make more work. Keep after every person in the electrical line, get them organized and reap your proper recompense. Prepare yourself for the convention. Look through your constitution and if you find anything to improve on, make it known.

I am fraternally,

Baldy.

#### L. U. NO. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.

Editor Electrical Worker:

L. U. No. 141 are still celebrating their good fortune in getting their agreement signed up on April the 1st, it looked for a time that we would have some trouble, we had got to the point that the contractors and our local were just about to make faces at each other, we had ceased to have any more conferences together, when the Harmony Committee stepped in and told us what good fellows we were, and I suppose the contractors was told the same, their dope worked all right and we got together again, both sides willing to concede to promote Harmony we think we got the best of the agreement. We secured a raise of ten cents per hour a half holiday on Saturday the right to refuse to work on any job that was pronounced unfair to the Building Trades Council, they cut out our apprentices, none to be employed for the life of the agreement which is two years, but they agreed to retain all the apprentices we had in the local that was two-year men (as we had none below that in the local we agreed) at the rate of 50 per cent of the journeyman's wage first six months, 621/2 second six months, 75 percent third year, 87½ last six months of third year and continue at that rate until admitted as a journeyman.

Work is rather slow with us at present, but look for enough work to keep our members busy this summer.

Jos. A. Armstrong,

Press Secretary.

#### ELECTRIC SPEED INDICATOR.

The desirability of knowing the speed of vehicles, machinery or shafting at any time is something that is now so generally required in every branch of industrial work that a variety of instruments for this purpose have been brought out from time to time. The use, however, of the majority of these indicators is limited to a particular class of ap-

paratus, and hence not practicable for use on different applications. For such a universal application the electric indicator is especially adapted.

The electric speed indicator consists of a magnetic-generator and a direct current measuring instrument. The magneto is attached to a pully or shaft of the apparatus the speed of which is to be measured, and since the voltage of the magneto-generator is proportional to its speed, the meter which is properly calibrated indicates the speed directly at any time. When operating at 1,000 revolutions per minute the magneto generates 25 volts so that the meter may be calibrated for any unit, as revolutions per minute, cycles per second, percentage fast or slow or feet per minute.

On account of the ease with which these indicators may be adapted to the many types of machinery, they find a wide field of application. The meter may be mounted some little distance from the indicator so that it is possible to place a number of the meters in one place, making it possible for those in charge to note the efficiency of the work in the various departments at any time. In connection with newspaper presses, the application is to note the number of copies being printed at any time or the total number of an edition.

A comparatively new use of electric speed indicator is for determining the speed of trains or electric cars. The indicator may be attached to the axle, and, if the meter is adjusted to prevent, jar, this will give excellent results.

The ability to have a complete record of the operation of the machine is made possible by the use of a graphic meter in connection with the magneto. This use will prove especially beneficial where a test of efficiency of a piece of apparatus is desired. For railway trains, such a meter is a good indicator as to whether or not instructions have been carried out regarding the speed along the line. large number of railroad wrecks that have occurred within recent years due to failure to comply with speed orders has brought the need of such a device prominently to the notice of railroad officials.

The indicator is small and can be placed anywhere near the machine, the overall dimensions being only 6x10x10 inches and a variety of meters may be used with it. The magneto-generator, which is manufactured by the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, is especially designed for use with meters manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.



# American Federation .:. of Labor News .:.



#### UNION MEN ELECTED.

Springfield, Ill.—The result of the election recently held here resulted in the election of several trade unionists. R. E. Woodmansee, editor of the Illinois Tradesman, was reelected a member of the board of education by a very large vote. William Booth of the Bricklayers' Union, Gus Fehr of the Cigarmakers' Union and William Kessberger of the Retail Clerks' Union were elected members of the board of supervisors.

#### STEEL MEN WIN.

Chicago Heights, Ill.—The employes of the Inland Steel Company, who have been on strike for sometime, and who were organized by the American Federation of Labor, have secured a settlement which includes a concession of all their demands and have returned to work. This is the second victory of steel workers organized by the American Federation of Labor since the campaign began. The strike in this place was complete, not a single man having been left in the mill when the strike took place, and continued for four weeks without a single strike-breaker having been employed.

#### CHICAGO PAINTERS' STRIKE.

Chicago—Over 5,000 Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators are on strike. Three hundred contractors who signed the union agreement are not affected and 4,000 men are at work. The old scale was 60 cents an hour, and the Painters demanded a two-year agreement calling for 65 cents per hour for the first year and 70 cents per hour for the second year.

#### CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Newport, R. I.—The Carpenters and Cabinetmakers here have struck for an increase of their daily wage up to \$4.40 per day. The old scale was \$3.75 and the Carpenters refused a compromise offer of \$4.00.

#### SHEET METAL WORKERS STRIKE.

San Antonio, Tex.—About 85 per cent of the men working at the Tinners' trade are on strike for a minimum wage of

\$4 per day. The master tinners have refused to grant the increase or make any settlemnt until the men return to work. The best of feeling exists between the men and their employers and the master tinners have gone to work themselves. The prospects, however, are that a settlement will be made in the not distant future.

#### WOMEN'S SHORTER HOUR DAY.

St. Paul.—The eight-hour bill for women, after being amended, has been passed by the House, and is now before the Senate. Under the provisions of the bill no female can lawfully be employed in any mercantile establishment, restaurant, lunch room, eating-house, or kitchen more than ten hours in any one day or fifty-eight hours in any one week. In all manufacturing and mechanical establishments hours of labor are limited to nine per day and fifty-four in each week. Girls employed in telephone and telegraph establishments cannot be lawfully employed longer than eight hours per day and fifty hours in any one week. The prospects of the bill passing the Senate are favorable.

#### IRON TRADES WIN.

Oakland, Cal.—The strike of all iron trades unions against the United Iron Workers was of short duration and resulted in a complete victory for the strikers. Five crafts came out to assist the striking casting chippers to enforce the union scale of \$3 a day, which the company was failing to pay, according to its agreement with the union. Finally the company promised to live up to its agreement with the aggrieved chippers and the men all returned to work.

#### STICK BY UNION.

Trenton, N. J.—Recently the Roebling Company met a committee of the recently organized union, which is now on strike and submitted a proposition that the company would increase the pay of the strikers 2½ cents per hour, and reinstate all who went on strike, provided the American Federation of Labor charter would be destroyed. At a meeting held immediately after this proposition was submitted, and attended by

700 strikers, it was unanimously voted to accept the increase, but also unanimously voted to refuse to destroy the charter of their organization. The members of this union understand that the formation of the union was the one fact that had the influence upon the company to offer an increase, and they propose to keep intact the organization for the purpose of maintaining any increase which may come to them as a result of this strike.

#### R. R. TELEGRAPHERS.

St. Louis—During the month of March the Order of Railroad Telergaphers secured revised contracts, with improved rules and increased wages, on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, the Alabama Great Southern, the Kingston and Pembroke, the Central New England, and the Maine Central.

#### BREWERY WORKERS GET RAISE.

Erie, Pa.—The Brewery Workers and Bottlers' Unions of this city have just secured a raise in wages from \$1 to \$2 per week, the aggregate totaling over \$300 a week for the men employed. All breweries in this city employ union men.

#### THE WAY TO FIGHT.

Erie, Pa.—Those who are managing the iron molders' contest in this city are to be commended for the manner in which the fight is being conducted. Some time ago an injunction was issued, with the usual restrictive provisions. Thirteen of the iron molders were arrested for violation of the injunction. Instead of paying the fines of \$25 each, the iron molders accepted the jail sentence, and were accompanied by a large escort of union molders on their way to jail. The men who went to jail will be paid \$10.50 a week, and a committee from the union will see that their families, or those dependent upon them, are taken care of. This is a strategic position to take, and as this injunction prohibits the strikers from doing those things which the constitutions of the state and the United States gives them the lawful right to do, it might not be a bad idea to let the county become the official boarding-house for the thousand iron molders now on strike. Whenever the union men begin to use tactics like those employed in this case, judges of courts will think twice before filling the jails with men who have not committed crimes, but simply exercised their rights as American citizens.

#### TRADE UNIONS SUSTAINED.

Washington.—A case involving the rights of trade unionists to refuse to work with a non-member has just been decided by the courts in London. The controversy arose when the workmen in a cigar factory demanded that a certain employe join the union, and upon the refusal of the employe to comply the employer was informed that a strike would follow if the employe was longer employed. The employer stated the circumstance to the recalcitrant employe, who, again refusing to join the union, was discharged. A suit for damages and an injunction to restrain the members of the union from inducing the employer to refuse employment to the plaintiff was instituted. The case was tried and the decision rendered sustained the position taken by the union men that they had a legal right to refuse to work with a nonmember and urge discharge.

#### EXPRESSMEN STRIKE.

Pittsburg—About 300 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen, employed on the Adams Express cars, within a radius of 175 miles of this city, are on strike for an increase in wages and better working conditions.

#### SECURE INCREASED WAGES.

San Jose, Cal.—Members of the United Laborers' Union in the employ of the Ransome-Crummy Street Paving Company have been granted an increase in wages of 25 cents per day and the hours reduced from nine to eight. This is but one instance where the United Laborers have secured an increase in pay, and demonstrates the power of organization in the ranks of the unskilled as well as the skilled workers.

#### PAINTERS GET INCREASE.

St. Paul—About one-half of the employing painters in this city have already signed the new wage scale of the Painters' Union, which is to go into effect on April 15. The new scale provides for an increase of 5 cents an hour, raising the pay to 50 cents an hour, instead of 45 cents, which has been the scale for three years.



### Foreign Labor News



Australisia.-The Slaughtermens' Union, one of the most important in New Zealand, has decided to be struck off the register of trade unions under the Wages Board and Arbitration Act, and they have handed in notices as the employers refuse to grant an increase of from 25c to 30c per hundred head of beast slaughtered. There are "yellow" organizations of tramwaymen and workers in manufacturies of agricultural implements in Melbourne with a total membership of 689. Of their yearly income one-third is from members subscriptions and two-thirds from contributions of pa-The Wages Board of New South Wales has set the hours of work for all ship painters at 48c weekly and the minimum wage at 63c per week. The scale of overtime is 50c addition before midnight, and double pay after. Piece work is forbidden. Organized workers are to be preferred and occasional workers must receive at least 1/7 per hour. In the whole of Australia there are at present 400/ Wages Boards which decide upon wages and working conditions for their respective trades. The Union of Teachers in N. S. W. has demanded the estab-lishment of a Wages Board. The minister of education is agreeable. A convention of local trade unions in the carriage building trades decided to found a union for all Australia. The Painters' Wages Board in N. S. W. has concluded that the working time of 48 hours weekly may not be exceeded, and that the minimum wage of  $1/4\frac{1}{2}$  (1/6 for signwriters) must be adhered to. All piece work is prohibited. Apprentices receive from 10/a week in the first half year to 35/ in the tenth half year.

Great Britian.—The Union of Miners in Northumberland have started an energetic movement for the abolition of the three-shift system, it being considered that the system undermines family life. According to reports of the Musicians' Union the average wage of musicians in the last 15 years has risen from 15/— or 20/— to 33/— weekly. The Amalgamated Musicians' Union has at present 7,000 members, there being 2,000 in London. Tere, at present, a movement is in progress for the introduction of a minimum wage of 35/—. In several theatres boycotts for this purpose have already been successful. The recently founded Ships' Officers' Union makes good progress. The

members demand better payment and accommodation, payment for overtime, and the introduction of three watches at sea, etc. According to official statistics the production of coal since the establishment of the local eight-hour day (1910-1911) rose from 252 to 255 tons per worker. The regulations of the Typographical Association say that candidates for membership must give proof of seven years' apprenticeship. The apprenticeship need only be six years for those who have attended a higher or technical school till the end of their fifteenth year, and five years for those who have attended school till the sixteenth year. The Shoemakers' Union last year increased its membership from 32,928 to 41,440 and its funds to £155,000. For unemployment support last year £3,300 was expended, for sickness £5,400, and for fines for breaches of tariff agreements by strikes £80. The Midland Railway Company have reinstated the dismissed enginedriver, Richardson, and a threatened strike has thus been avoided. This is a great success for the trade union. The special conference of the trade unions and other labour organizations, which dealt with the question of the daily paper of the labour party, decided to recommend all trade unions to levy 1/- yearly per member for three years in order to set the paper on a firm basis. Up to the present £60,000 has been invested in the paper the circulation of which is 211,000. This decision of the conference is a pleasant proof of the growing spirit of combination and independence among British trade unions. The report of the factory inspection states that last year 1,232 men and women were killed at work as against 1,182 in 1911. From severe lead poisoning 587 persons became ill, including 66 women and ten children. The number of accidents has increased in spite of recent legislation. This comes about by the further and further introduction of tne "Taylor," or speeding-up system.

Norway.—The average daily working time in Norway, with exception of the shorter Saturday, according to trade union statistics is 10.1-10.9 hours for bakers, coopers, dock and transport workers, millers, tailors, the textile and paper industries; 10 hours for masons, butchers, in sawmills, on constructive works, in breweries, dairies, and quarries; 9-5-9.9 hours for tinsmiths, building workers,

beokbinders, in the chemical industry, match factories, in gas and electricity works, paint shops, cabinet makers, mechanical workshops, drain-pipe layers, goldsmiths, furriers, blacksmiths, in the leather and shoe industry, tobacco industry, woodworking trades, joiners and carpenters; nine hours in the printing trades. The average working time for the first five days of the work is 9.9 hours for all workers.

Sweden.—A commission appointed by the Factory Workers' Union to inquire into the possibility of introducing unemployment support has decided to lay a proposition before the next general meeting for the establishment of an unemployment fund. The contribution shall amount to 2¾d per week (20 ocre), the daily allowance after a year's membership shall be 1/1½ per (1 krono). A new organization of waiters has just been founded in Stockholm with about 150 members. The previous organization of the Stockholm waiters failed after the general strike of 1909, in consequence of the victimization of the Gotenburg system.

Denmark.—The proposed lock-out of 20,000 workers in the metal industry and on the ship wharfs has fallen through as an agreement has been arrived at for painters and ships' carpenters. The settlement means a fair success for the workers. The painters receive an increase of 8% though the employers put forward a reduction. On the proposition of the government official for concilliation, who intervened for the settlement of the conflict, the state statistics bureau shall institute an inquiry the wages of painters on the English and German wharfs, and on the ground of the results achieved, if the parties still desire it, a new tariff revision shall be introduced. The employers contend that payment on the competing wharfs in England and Germany is lower. The Danish Employers' Union, to which practically all the Danish Employers' Association belong, has decided upon the introduction of compulsory strike insurance. The fund inaugurated for this purpose according to the conditions of 1912, amounts to about £100,000. This will be increased by ear-marking wo-thirds of the sub-scriptions to the Employers' Union for the fund. This means a yearly contribution of £17,000 for strike insurance, 25% of wages paid out being allowed to the employer during any dispute. The expenditure on this basis is estimated at about £10,000 per year on an average.

Russia.—Since the middle of February there have been in St. Petersburg nightly raids on houses followed by numerous arrests of workers and students. Between 40 and 100 such visits are being

made by the police every night. For instance in the night of March 3 and 4 over one hundred house visits were arranged which in most cases ended in arrests. These raids are made in order to capture members of the strike committee who, it is alleged, are at the head of the growing strike movement in St. Petersburg, and also members of the central committee of the Social Democratic Party. All the prisons are filled to overflowing and the persons arrested are being lodged at the police stations. In August of this year the All Russian Co-operative Congress will take place at Kief. The number of women employed in Russian factories in the year 1911 was 638,300, the number of male workers was 1,412,920. The government is endeavoring, by all imaginable tricks, as ever, to render impossible all workers' meetings for the purpose of electing representatives on the boards of the new national insurance scheme. Every attempt of the workers to come to an understanding between themselves is nipped in the bud. To all assemblies, government officials and experts are sent and by their representation make as much as possible out of the act for the employers.

Germany.-At the end of 1912 the Bakers' Union had 220 tariff agreements by which the wages and working conditions are regulated for 20,628 persons in 7,920 bakeries. For 16,989 persons the living-in system had already been abolished. The average weekly amounts to 25/9. According to official statistics there were 820.831 foreign workers engaged in Prussia in 1911, as against 454,348 in 1905. Of these 204,-348 came from Russia 357,000 from Austria-Hungary, 96,000 from Italy, etc. In the building trade no settlement has been arrived at in the tariff negociations which cover the whole of Germany. The employers determinedly oppose all important improvements; they prefer war to peace and appearances suggest they will take action on April 1. The tariff movement in the wood industry is practically at an end. The signing of the district tariff has already taken place in most towns. As the employers in the painters' tariff movement rejected the award of the arbitration court the organization of the employers proclaimed a lock-out of all roganized workers. But the lock-out has turned out a fiasco as of 53,000 members of the National Union of Painters scarcely 15,000 and a few hundred members of the "Christian" Painters' Union only are locked out.

Austria.—The mayor of Vienna has commissioned the executive of the town council to investigate the possibility of

establishing a non-compulsory municipal unemployment insurance fund in connection with the Municipal Employment Agency and to submit suggestions thereon. On March 1, the collective agreement for 23,152 members of the Masons' Union in twenty-one places terminated. A renewal of the agreement could not be arranged as the employers would not move from their first offer of about 61/2d (64 heller) per hour. The town council of Cracew has ordered that compositors shall have chairs or stools at their work as the continued standing at work is often the cause of extended invalidity. The tariff agreement of the Vienna painters and kindred trades ran out on March 1. As the employers will not open up negociations the workers will deal with individual employers. The Central Union of the Co-operative Societies has decided upon the establishment of a training school for managers. With a small majority the upper house threw out the bill passed in the lower house, which would abolish punishment for breaches of contract by employees even though the government was in favour of the bill. As ever the old order will prevail with one form of justice for the employer and another for the employee.

Switzerland.-In Brissago, in the Canton of Tessin, the railway men's organization has opened a second holiday home. In Switzerland there are 13,414 male and 33,529 female hotel and restaurant workers for whom there has not been a modern trade union up till now. For this reason the trades council in Zurich induced the German Union of the Hotel and restaurant workers to include Switzerland in their sphere of organization, and to place a district organiser there. The great fluctuation of these workers and other reasons make it appear not advisable to establish a separate Swiss organization. The Woodworkers' Union was able in 1912 to procure a shortening of worktime for 654 persons amounting to 3,668 hours weekly, and increase of wages of about £225 weekly for 1,915 persons. Their very carefully prepaid statistics give the average hourly wage of all workers as follows: 1907, 64½ centimes; 1908, 71cts; 1909, 72 cts; 1910, 74½ cts; 1911, 72 cts; 1912, 80½ cts. (100 centimes, about 10d.) The hourly wage for joiners was in 1907, 64 cts; 1908, 721/2 cts; 1909, 73 cts; 1910, 75 cts; 1911, 79 cts; 1912, 82 cts. In most towns of Switzerland the local branches of the trade unions are united with the Social Democratic party in a "Workers' Union." The Workers' Union in Zurich has just decided that trade union and party sections shall establish separate central bodies; in general questions, however, they shall work together as heretofore.

Italy.—A special trade union congress in Milan decided upon the attitude to be adopted in relation to the revision of the Accident Insurance Laws. They require particularly the extension of the compulsory accident insurance to cover all classes of workers, payment of compensation in instalments, not, as at present, on a lump sum, and all compensations of all private and separate funds to be replaces by one distinct state fund.

Belgium.—In Ghent a workers' bank has been established by the Co-operative Societies and trade unions which belong to the Labour party, with a capital of 1,000,000 francs (about £40,000) of which 25% has already been paid in. The bakers of the Brussels Co-operative Societies work in three shifts of eight hours on six days a week. Every three weeks a night-shift falls to each worker. Each man receives a week's holiday every year with full wages. The wages are: For beginners 4/2- to 5/- daily; Flannel shirts, foremen 10d more. trousers, aprons and sandals are provided free. They receive 21/2% of the net profit and choose their own representative on the management board. After a certain period of service they are entitled to superannuation pay of 1/8 to 2/- a day, and in case of death the family receives about £12 benefit. In Brussels lately an International conference of the "Christian" provision and foodstuffs workers' union took place, in which, it is said, representatives from Belgium, Holland, France and Spain took part. It was decided to fight against night work and to form an International "Christian" Federation with the executive in Belgium. The International committee meeting of the miners dealt with the question of the regulation of production. It was agreed that this will only be possible by obtaining simultaneous reduction of hours in all countries. In relation to the transference of members from one to another national organization it was agreed on all sides that transferred members should be treated exactly as home members with the same length of membership. A proposal to alter the international legitimation card in regard to the foregoing shall be placed before the next International Miners' Congress. This will take place at Carlsbad, Austria, in July. The Central Educational Committee of the Party and trade unions has decided to appoint two permanent traveling lecturers.



### Miscellaneous



# As the Carpenter Sees The Seceder

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

From The Carpenter, March, 1913. As will be remembered by the members of our Brotherhood, a number of imspirits in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers a few years ago, after failing to gain control of that organization, decided to secede and form a union of their own, with the same name as the bona fide body and with headquarters in the same city, Springfield, Ill. It will also be remem-bered that this seceding organization, known as the Reid faction, appeared before the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. in 1908, seeking recognition and that that convention refused to recognize the seceders and seafed the delegates representing the regular organization by an overwhelming vote. Shortly afterward, the American Federation of Labor, after a thorough investigation, officially recognized the original International, whose delegates had been seat-

At the time that the trouble arose, the revolting faction tied up by injunction all of the funds of the union, amounting to about \$100,000. A little over a year ago the case in regard to this matter came to trial before Judge Phillips, of Cleveland, O., and the regular organiza-tion, represented by President McNulty and his colleagues, won a signal victory over the seceders, their contentions being sustained on practically every point. But Reid and his followers, not satisfied, refused to accept the verdict of the lower court and carried the case to the court of appeals of the state of Ohio. On January 13, this court through Justice Meals, handed down a decision sustaining in every particular the finding of Judge Phillips. This decision, as in all cases of the kind, was based on the organic law of the organization-its constitution. It had been clearly proven in the trial before the lower court that the irregular convention call and the foundation of the dual union were in direct violation of the laws of the Brotherhood.

This fact ought to convince the electrical workers outside the regular organization that it is their duty to return to the bona fide body, recognized by

the American Federation of Labor. The executive board of the International has offered them exceedingly liberal terms, allowing all locals that become affiliated on or before March 1 of this year, reinstatement free of cost, putting them in immediate benefit standing without penalty. We are pleased to note that many have already come over, seven locals only recently being reinstated. It is for the best interest of the labor movement and for themselves that the others outside the fold should realize the importance of similar action and should follow the example of their brothers.

#### AN ERUDITE DECISION.

The chief justice of the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals, Judge Henry M. Furman, has just rendered a decision in which the action of the lower court in quashing indictments against prominent citizens who had violated the State anti-trust laws is reversed. The opinion of Judge Furman clears the way to prosecute violators of the State anti-trust laws. The Oklahoma anti-trust laws exempt labor unions from the operation of these laws, and, according to the opinion rendered, this fact does not invalidate the This has been the contention of the American Federation of Labor, and it will be recalled that former President Taft, in the closing hours of his administration, vetoed the sundry civil bill because it was provided in that measure that the money appropriated to prosecute illegal combinations in restraint of trade should not be used to harass and prosecute labor unions. Judge Furman was one of the foremost criminal lawyers of the South, having formerly lived in Texas. also having practiced in Colorado. His reputation as a lawyer and a judge is of the highest, and, therefore, the opinion just rendered has a significance out of the ordinary. The opinion follows:

"To sustain the contentions of counsel for the appellees," said Judge Furman, "would be in effect to decide that in the State of Oklahoma trusts and monopolies are practically above and superior to the law and that they may at their pleasure, through their combinations and conspirators, grind the people like grain beneath the upper and nether stones, take from the mouth of labor the bread which it has earned, and divert the stream of wealth it has produced by hard and hon-

est toil from its rightful channels and pour it into the undeserved and already overflowing coffers of the few.

General Definitions.

"It would doubtless have been very gratifying to those persons engaged in such unlawful undertakings if the Legislature had attempted to give fixed definitions of trusts and monopolies, for then their able attorneys could point out how the same purposes could be accomplished by a slight variation in the methods used, and thereby they could do as they wished and escape the penalty of the law prescribed for a violation of the fixed definitions.

"If a fixed definition of a trust and of a monopoly had been given, then they would have so shaped their business as to place it outside of this fixed definition. and under their favorite doctrine of a strict construction of penal statutes, they would have been allowed to defy the law and rob the people at pleasure. The only way in which they can be reached is by general definitions and the doctrines of a liberal construction of penal statutes, and that is just what we have in Oklahoma, hence the law is going to be enforced and those gentlemen must either abstain from their illegal conduct or suffer the consequences. We think that the definitions contained in the statutes are as certain as the nature of the evils at which they are aimed will admit.

Capital and Labor.

"If all the capital in the world were destroyed, a great injury would thereby be inflicted upon the entire human race, but the bright minds, the brave hearts and strong arms of labor would in time create new capital, and thus the injury would be ultimately cured. If all of the labor on earth were destroyed capital would lose its value and become abso-

lutely worthless.

"Labor is natural, capital is artificial. Labor was made by God, capital is made by man. Labor is not only blood and bone, but it also has a mind and a soul and is animated by sympathy, hope, and love. Capital is inanimate, soulless matter. Labor is the creator, capital is the creation.

"A single drop of sweat upon the brow of honest labor shines more brightly and is more precious in the eyes of God and is of more benefit to the human race than all the diamonds that ever sparkled in the crown of any king. If the State did not protect the farmers of Oklahoma against such conspirators as these, the law would be a miserable, contemptible farce, a snare, a mockery, a burden, and a delusion.

"The contention of counsel for appellees is that if the law protects combinations of labor or of any class of citizens of the State, it must also protect com-

binations of capital, otherwise a class of citizens who are not afforded this protection are discriminated against, and deprived of that equal protection of the law which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen of the United States. A careful consideration of this matter will show that the contention of counsel for appellees is not tenable. It must be conceded that the Legislature has the right and power to make reasonable classifications with reference to any proper subject of legislation.

"The assumption of counsel for appellees is that the rights of capital are equal to the rights of labor. Good morals do not sustain this assumption. labor and capital are both entitled to the protection of the law, it is not true that the abstract rights of capital are equal to those of labor and that they both stand upon an equal footing before the law. But if we concede that the assumption of counsel for appellees is well founded, and if we arbitrarily and in disregard of good morals place capital and labor upon an absolute equality before the law. another difficulty confronts them. Capital organizes to accomplish its purposes. Then, according to their own logic, it would be a denial of equal rights to labor to deny to it the right to organize and not, without a breach of the peace, to meet the aggressions of capital."

#### THE SILENT MEMBER.

You have him in your Local Union. He is an indispensable adjunct to nearly all Locals. He couldnt make a speech to save his life, but he is always ready and willing to pick up the heavy end of the work. Many times he has jeopardized his job because he had the nerve to be one of a committee to demand the rights of labor when the brother who could talk well would refuse to serve.

When you are telling some one about the grand speech that some brother made at one of your meetings, don't fail to say a good word for the silent man; don't characterize him as a stick because he is not all the time telling how this or that should be done. We have known men who are excellent talkers who were not worth the powder to blow them up when put up against actual committee work. While we must have talkers, we must also have the silent members.—Exchange.

The Labor movement does not encourage any one to patronize buffets nor does it ask you to drink beverages of any kind. It merely says if you do patronize them and do drink beverages see that the bartender wears the button of the Bartenders' International Union, and that he serves union made beverages, cigars and tobacco, etc.



The above is a photo of Chas. T. Albrecht, member of Local No. 534 of New York City, N. Y. Brother Albrecht, who was employed on North Brothers Island, disappeared on March 14, 1913; he was at work as usual on that day. During the day he left his helper saying he was going out and would return in a few minutes, and from that time up to the present he has been missing. Every possible means have been resorted to, to locate him, but to no avail. At the time he disappeared he was dressed in his working clothes.

Any information that any one might have relative to this member it will be sincerely appreciated if they will forward same to G. W. Whitford, Secretary Local No. 534, 50 E. 59th St., New York City.

#### Poems Worth Reading

ODE TO THE TOILER.

(Joachim B. Z. Rancher.)

My heart doth bleed for those who toil In squalid dens and gather spoil For idle hands that hate to know Another's need, another's woe. It aches for those who night and day Are toiling on for scanty pay, Creating wealth with busy hands For drones to spend in foreign lands, While those producing all the wealth In dungeons dark dwell where health And gladness, sunshine, air, Visit not their caves, but brief, despair And cankering care and want of bread Reign supreme in plenty's stead. It breaks and burns with deep desire To sing their woes in songs of fire Until the toilers ceased to be Ignoble slaves, but joyous, free, As birds that flit from tree to tree.

#### THE LIFE'S AIM.

The sweetest songs some not from the throats

Of those who are known to fame, For over and over the wild bird's notes Will put them all to shame. The tenderest heart is not the heart

That makes the greatest show,
But the one that comes in the hour of

And helps to bear the blow.

The greatest life is never the one
That of wondrous acts can boast,
But the life that sweets some other life
And supplies its need the most.
And the life most needed is not the one
That climbs to the mightier deeds,
But the one that helps another on,
And gives it the love it needs.
And so our prayer is not for a share
Of the things the world calls great,
But the power to help some brother on
To a higher and happier state.

#### THE ESSENTIAL.

-William Thomas McElroy, Jr.

What care I for caste or creed? It is the deed, it is the deed; What for class or what for clan? It is the man, it is the man! Heirs of love, and joy, and woe, Who is high, and who is low? Mountain, valley, sky and sea Are for all humanity. What care I for robe of State? It is the soul, it is the soul; What for crown or what for crest? It is the heart within the breast: It is the faith, it is the hope, It is the struggle up the slope. It is the brain and eye to see One God and one humanity. -Selected.

# Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

CHAPTER III.
CURRENT ELECTRICITY.

LESSON XIII .- Simple Voltaic Cells.

147. It has been already mentioned, in Lesson IV, how electricity flows away from a charged body through any conducting substance, such as a wire or a wetted string. If, by any arrangement, electricity could be supplied to the body just as fast as it flowed away, a continuous current would be produced. Such a current always flows through a conducting wire, if the ends are kept at different electric potentials. In like manner, a current of heat flows through a rod of metal if the ends are kept at different temperatures, the flow being always from the high temperature to the lower. It is convenient to regard electricity as flowing from positive to negative; or, in other words, the direction of an electric current is from the high potential to the low. It is obvious that such a flow tends to bring both to one level of potential. The "current" has sometimes been regarded as a double transfer of positive electricity in one direction, and of negative electricity in the opposite direction. The only evidence to support this very unnecessary supposition is the fact that, in the decomposition of liquids by the current, some of the elements are liberated at the point where the potential is highest, others at the point where it is

Continuous currents of electricity, such as we have described, are usually produced by *voltaic cells*, or batteries of such cells, though there are other sources of currents hereafter to be mentioned.

148. Discoveries of Galvani and of Volta.-The discovery of electric currents originated with Galvani, a physician of Bologna, who, about the year 1786, made a series of curious and important observations upon the convulsive motions produced by the "return-shock" (Art. 26) and other electric discharges upon a frog's leg. He was led by this to the discovery that it was not necessary to use an electric machine to produce these effects, but that a similar convulsive kick was produced in the frog's leg when two dissimilar metals, iron and copper, for example, were placed in contact with a nerve and a muscle respectively, and then brought into contact with each other. Galvani imagined this action to be due to electricity generated by the frog's leg itself. It was, however, proved by

Volta, Professor in the University of Pavia, that the electricity arose not from the muscle or nerve, but from the contact of the dissimilar metals. When two metals both in contact with the air or other oxidising medium are placed in contact with one another, the surface of one becomes positive and of the other negative, as stated on p. 67. Though the charges are very feeble, Volta proved their reality by two different methods.

149. Contact Electricity: Proof by the Condensing Electroscope.—The first method of proof devised by Volta involved the use of the Condensing Electroscope, alluded to in Art. 71. It can be used in the following way to show the be used in the following way the production of electrifica-A small bar made of two dissimilar metals, zinc and copper, soldered together, is held in the hand, and one end is touched against the lower plate, the upper plate being at the same time joined to "earth" or touched with the hand (Fig. 68). During the contact electrical separation has taken place at the point where the dissimilar metals

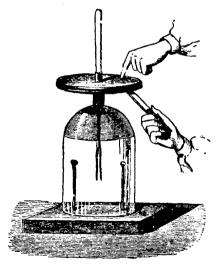


Fig 68.

touched one another, and upon the plates of the condenser the opposite charges have accumulated. When the upper plate is lifted off the lower one, the capacity of the condenser diminishes enormously, and the small quantity of electricity is now able to raise the potential of the

plates to a higher degree, and the gold leaves accordingly expand.1

The Voltaic Pile.—The second of Volta's proofs was less direct, but even more convincing; and consisted in showing that when a number of such contacts of dissimilar metals could be arranged so as to add their electrical effects together, those effects were more powerful in proportion to the number of the contacts. With this view he constructed the apparatus known (in honour of the discoverer) as the Voltaic Pile (Fig. 69). It is made by placing a pair of discs of zinc and copper in contact with one another, then laying on the copper disc a piece of flannel or blottingpaper moistened with brine, then another pair of discs of zinc and copper, and so on, each pair of discs in the pile being separated by a moist conductor. Such a pile, if composed of a number of such pairs of discs, will produce electricity enough to give quite a perceptible shock, if

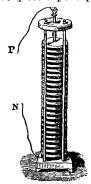


Fig. 69.

the top and bottom discs, or wires connected with them, be touched simultaneously with the moist fingers. When a single pair of metals are placed in contact, one becomes + ly electrical to a certain small extent, and the other - ly electrical, or in other words there is a certain difference of electric potential (see p. 40) between them. But when a number are thus set in series with moist conductors between the successive pairs, the difference of potential between the first zinc and the last copper disc is increased in proportion to the number of pairs; for now all the successive small differences of potential are added together.

151. The Crown of Cups.—Another combination devised by Volta was his

1 Formerly, this action was accounted for by saying that the electricity which was "bound" when the plates of the condenser were close together, becomes "free" when the top plate is lifted up; the above is, however, a more scientific and more accurate way of saying the same thing. The student who is unable to reconcile these two ways of stating the matter should read again Articles 47, 48, on pp. 53 to 55.

couronne de Tasses or Crown of Cups. It consisted of a number of cups,

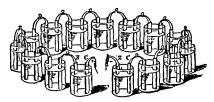


Fig. 70.

(Fig. 70), filled either with brine or dilute acid, into which dipped a number of compound strips, half zinc half copper, the zinc portion of one strip dipping into one cup, while the copper portion dipped into the other cup. The difference of potential between the first and last cups is again proportional to the number of pairs of metal strips. This arrangement, though badly adapted for such a purpose, is powerful enough to ring an electric bell, the wires of which are joined to the first zinc and the last copper strip. The electrical action of these combinations is, however, best understood by studying the phenomena of one single cup or cell.

152. Simple Voltaic Cell.—Place in a glass jar some water having a little sulphuric acid or any other oxidising acid added to it (Fig. 71). Place in it separate-

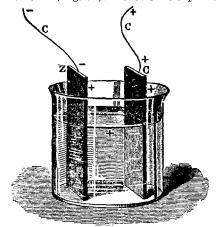


Fig. 71.

ly two clean strips, one of zinc Z, and one of copper C. This cell is capable of supplying a continuous flow of electricity through a wire whose ends are brought into connection with the two strips. When the current flows the zinc strip is observed to waste away; its consumption in fact furnishes the energy required to drive the current through the cell and the connecting wire. The cell may therefore be regarded as a sort of chemical furnace in which the fuel is zinc. Before the strips are connected by a wire no appreciable difference of potential be-

tween the copper and the zinc will be observed by an electrometer; because the electrometer only measures the potential at a point in the air or oxidising medium outside the zinc or the copper, not the potentials of the metals themselves. The zinc itself is at about 1.86 volts lower potential than the surrounding oxidising media (see Art. 422 bis); while the copper is at only about . 81 volts lower, having a less tendency to become oxidised. There is then a latent difference of potential of about 1.05 volts between the copper and the zinc; but this produces no current as long as there is no metallic contact. If the strips are made to touch, or are joined by a pair of metal wires, immediately there is a rush of electricity through the metal from the copper to the zinc, and a small portion of the zinc is at the same time dissolved away; the zinc parting with its latent energy as its atoms combine with the acid. This energy is expended in forcing a discharge of electricity through the acid to the copper strip, and hence through the wire circuit back to the zinc strip. The copper strip, whence the current starts on its journey through the external circuit, is called the positive pole, and the zinc strip is called the negative pole. If two copper wires are united to the tops of the two strips, though no current flows so long as the wires are kept separate the wire attached to the zinc will be found to be negative, and that attached to the copper positive, there being still a tendency for the zinc to oxidise and drive electricity through the cell from zinc to copper. This state of things is represented in Fig. 71; and this distribution of potentials led some to consider the junction of the zinc with the copper wire as the starting point of the current. But the real starting point is in the cell at the surface of the zinc where the chemical action is furnishing energy; for from this point there are propagated through the liquid certain electro-chemical actions (more fully explained in chap. xi.) which have the result of constantly renewing the difference of potential and supplying electricity to the + pole just as fast as that electricity leaks away through the wire to the pole. At the same time it will be noticed that a few bubbles of hydrogen gas appear on the surface of the copper plate. Both these actions go on as long as the wires are joined to form a complete circuit.

153. Effects produced by Current.— The current itself cannot be seen to flow through the wire circuit; hence to prove that any particular cell or combination produces a current requires a knowledge of some of the effects which currents can produce. These are of various kinds. A current flowing through a thin wire will heat it; flowing near a magnetic needle it will cause it to turn; flowing through water and other liquids it decomposes them; and, lastly, flowing through the living body or any sensitive portion of it, produces certain sensations. These effects, thermal, magnetic chemical, and physiological, will be considered in special Lessons.

154. Voltaic Battery.—If a number of such simple cells are united in series, the zinc plate of one joined to the copper plate of the next, and so on, a greater difference of potentials will be produced between the copper "pole" at one end of the series and the zinc "pole" at the other end. Hence, when the two poles are joined by a wire there will be a more powerful flow of electricity than one cell would cause. Such a combination of Voltaic Cells is called a Voltaic Battery.

155. Electromotive-Force-The "electromotive-force" is employed to denote that which moves or tends to move electricity from one place to another.2 For brevity we sometimes write it E.M. In this particular case it is obviously the result of the difference of potential, and proportional to it. Just as in waterpipes a difference of level produces a pressure, and the pressure produces a flow so soon as the tap is turned on, so difference of potential produces electromotive-force, and electromotive-force sets up a current so soon as a circuit is completed for the electricity to flow through. Electromotive-force, therefore, may often be conveniently expressed as a difference of potential, and vice versa; but the student must not forget the distinction.

156. Volta's Laws. — Volta showed (Art. 71) that the difference of potential between two metals in contact depended merely on what metals they were, not on their size, nor on the amount of surface in contact. He also showed that when a number of metals touch one another the difference of potential between

- 1 By some writers the name Galvanic Battery is given in honour of Galvani; but the honour is certainly Volta's. The electricity that flows thus in currents is sometimes called Voltaic Electricity, or Galvanic Electricoty, or sometimes even Galvanism (1), but, as we shall see, it differs only in degree from Frictional or any other Electricity, and both can flow through wires, and magnetise iron, and decompose chemical compound.
- 2 The beginner must not confuse "Electromotice-force," or that which tends to move electricity, with Electric "force," or that force with which electricity tends to move matter. Newton has virtually defined "force," once for all, as that which moves or tends to move matter. When matter is moved by a magnet we speak rightly of magnetic force; when electricity moves matter we may speak of electric force. But E. M. F. is quite a different thing, not "force" at all, for it acts not on matter but on electricity, and tends to move it.

the first and last of the row is the same as if they touched one another directly. A quantitative illustration from the researches of Ayrton and Perry was given in Art. 72. But the case of a series of cells is different from that of a mere row of metals, for, as we have seen, when two metals are immersed in a conducting liquid they are thereby equalized, or nearly equalized, in potential. Hence, if in the row of cells the zincs and coppers are all arranged in one order, so that all of them set up electromotive-forces in the same direction, the total electromotiveforce of the series will be equal to the electromotive-force of one cell multiplied by the number of cells.

157. Hitherto we have spoken only of zinc and copper as the materials for a battery; but batteries may be made of any two metals. That battery will have the greatest electromotive-force, or be the most "intense," in which those materials are used which give the greatest difference of potentials on contact, or which are widest apart on the "contact-series" given in Art. 72. Zinc and copper are very convenient in this respect; and zinc and silver would be better but for the expense. For more powerful batteries a zinc-platinum or a zinc-carbon combination is preferable.

158. Resistance.—The same electromotive-force does not, however, always produce a current of the same strength. The strength of the current depends not only on the force tending to drive the electricity round the circuit, but also on the resistance which it has to encounter and overcome in its flow. If the cells be partly choked with sand or sawdust (as is sometimes done in so-called "Sawdust Batteries" to prevent spilling), or, if the wire provided to complete the circuit be

very long or very thin, the action will be partly stopped, and the current will be weaker, although the E.M.F. may be unchanged. The analogy of the water-pipes will again help us. The pressure which forces the water through pipes depends upon the difference of level between the cistern from which the water flows and the tap to which it flows; but the amount of water that runs through, will depend not on the pressure alone, but on the resistance it meets with; for, if the pipe be a very thin one, or choked with sand or sawdust, the water will only run slowly through.

Now the metals in general conduct well: their resistance is small; but metal wires must not be too thin or too long, or they will resist too much, and permit only a feeble current to pass through them. The liquids in the battery do not conduct nearly so well as the metals, and different liquids have different resistances. Pure water will hardly conduct at all, and is for the feeble electricity of the voltaic battery almost a perfect insulator, though for the high-potential electricity of the frictional machines it is, as we have seen, a fair conductor. Salt and saltpetre dissolved in water are good conductors, and so are dilute acids. though strong sulphuric acid is a bad conductor. The resistance of the liquid in the cells may be reduced, if desired. by using larger plates of metal and putting them nearer together. Gases are bad conductors; hence the bubbles of hydrogen gas which are given off at the copper plate during the action of the cell, and which stick to the surface of the copper plate, increase the internal resistance of the cell by diminishing the effective surface of the plates.

## Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your roport is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- Mixed.
- (b) Linemen.
- (f) Cable Splicers.
  (g) Switch-board Men
  (h) Shopmen.
- (c) Inside. (d) Trimmers.
- (i) Fixture Hangers.
- (e) Cranemen.
- (i) Telephone Operators.
- (c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday evening at 2801 Franklin Ave. President, J. M. Thompson, 644 Myrtle Ave.; Vice President, Geo. Heath, Box 170A, Wellston, Mo.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itaska St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Schading, 3230 Iowa Ave.; Treasurer, A. H. Loepker, 2608, St. Louis Ave.
- (c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhee St.; Vice President, S. D. Young, Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougall, 178 Ridenour Ave., Crafton, Pa.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Young, Labor Temple, Treasurer, W. A. Hillgrove, Labor Temple.
- (c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Wednesday in Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero. President, W. H. Urmy, 200 Guerrero St.; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 200 Guerrero St.; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 200 Guerrero St.; Recording Secretary, E. V. McKenzie, 200 Guerrero St.; Treasurer, G. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom St.
- (c) No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Meets every Monday in Swiss Hall on Monroe St. President, C. H. McCullough, 453 Avondale Ave.; Vice President, L. J. Paratschek, 288 Manhattan Blvd.; Financial Secretary, G. E. Strub, 3118 Cambridge Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Welsh, 1419 Cherry St.; Treasurer, J. A. Christ, 905 Bricker Ave.
- (a) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at 500 S. State St. President, James Slattery, 2341 W. Monroe St.; Vice President, Thomas Anglin, 2315 Warren Ave.; Financial Secretary, L. M. Fee, 234 N. Clark St.; Recording Secretary, E. W. Landry, 1339 N. Ridgeway Ave.; Treasurer, Jas. Sharp, 2311 W. Madison St.
- (a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets Friday of each week at 410½ Santa Fe Ave. President, F. C. Burford, 707 VanBuren St.; Vice President, Chas. Griffin, 512 W. 10th St.; Financial Secretary, W. L. Nelson, 1026 E. 7th St.; Recording Secretary, Jack Flattery, 115 W. 8th St.; Treasurer, J. H. Campbell, 191 Central Main St.
- (c) No. 13, Seattle, Wash.—Meets Monday at Carpenters' Hall, 1620 Fourth Ave. President, G. H. Kettman, Larned Hotel; Vice President, Earl Bragdon, 2346 N. 56th St.; Recording Secretary, P. D. Gibson, 2409 N. 65th st.; Treasurer, C. G. Johnson, 2018 Ingersoll Place; B. A., T. E. Lee, 304 Crary Bldg.
- No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—President, John Hafner, 340 Ferry Ave, E.; Vice President, Chas. E. Miller, 24 Ferry Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, J. Dooley, 927 Piquette Ave., E.; Recording Secretary, Harry L. Hunt, 33 Jones Building; Treasurer, J. F. Conway, 378 Defer Place.

- (b) No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening, 8 p. m., 140 2d Ave. President, J. G. Healey, 149 Franconia Ave., Flushing, L. I.; Vice President, J. Denyean, 101 E. 125th St., New York City; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thordsen, 868 Fox St., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. H. Rulon, 260 Varick St., Jersey City, N. J.; Treasurer, J. S. Ryder, 687 E. 138th St., New York City.
- (c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas St. President, M. Anderson, 2524 S. 9th St., P. O. Box 638; Vice President, J. M. Gibb, 524 S. 41st St.; Financial Secretary, C. Dohn, 2226 S. 41st St., P. O. Box 638; Recording Secretary, Gus Lawson, 137 Cedar St., P. O. Box 638; Treasurer, J. P. Brown, 2803 Shirley St., P. O. Box 638.
- (b) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Monday in Federation Hall, 3rd and Wabash Sts. President, W. B. Tublessy, 451 W. Central St.; Vice President, A. Flaherty, 236 Norris St.; Financial Secretary, G. Thomas, 1256 Lincoln; Recording Secretary, W. F. Shoennan, 1111 Goff Ave.; Treasurer, N. Conoryea, 116 W. Cook St.
- (b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Richmond Hall, 3rd Ave., south, and 5th St. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42d Ave., south; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43rd Ave., south; Treasurer, A. M. Aune, 4210 32d Ave.,
- No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Financial Secretary, B. A. O'Leary, 1102 L St., NW.
- (a) No. 34, Peoria, III.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 215 Rohman Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Burns, 216 N. Jefferson Ave, Flat F.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 507 Bryan St.
- (c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets Thursday night at 1120 Prospect St. President, W. J. Kavanaugh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Vice President, Wm. Warner, 502 Superior Building, Superior Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. Hiltebeitel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Hart, 4021 Smith Ave.; Treasurer, A. Shiland, 10839 Tacoma Ave.
- (c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday at 270 Broadway St. President, J. J. Morgan, Charlotte Ave.; Vice President, R. L. Alger, 239 Park St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.
- (d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Assembly Hall, 63 W. Randolph St. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 N. 44th Court; Vice President, Daniel F. Cabill, 115 E. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Hickey, 2225 Seminary Ave.; Conrad Cornell, 3543 N. 64th Court; Treasurer, George B. Fahey, 2137 Jackson Place.
- (a) No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Byer's Hall, corner of Spring and A St. President, A. J. Bertschinger, Gen. Del., Belleville; Vice President, Frank Major, 720 E. Ist St.; Financial Secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 1105 Bristow St.; Recording Secretary, Elmer Stratton, 115 S. Church St.; Treasurer, I. D. Dalton, 217 W. B St.

- No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market St. President, A. H. Thomas, 43 Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.; Vice President, Wm. Burkitt, 401 14th Ave., Irvington, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Harry Schnarr, 205 N. 3rd St., Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence Ave., Irvington, N. J.
- (a) No. 56., Erie, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday nights at C. L. U. Hall, 751 State St. President, Michael Brennan, 157 E. 4th St.; Vice President, James Pusey, 520 E. 10th St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Simpson, 809 E. 5th St.; Recording Secretary, John Freeman, 327 W. 26th St.; Treasurer, Frank Grenlick, 139 E. 4th St.
- No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—President, F. Kusch, 509 Water St.; Financial Secretary, F. J. Vollmer, 2106 W. Com St., Station A.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Kaiser, 625 W. Salinas St., Sta. A.; Treasurer, W. A. White, 1122 Buena Vista St., Sta. A.
- (a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 E. Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, Calif.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Calif; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles; Recording Secretary, J. S. Rief, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Bushnell Hall, Federal St. President, S. R. Scheirer, 230 Hughes St.; Vice President, W. C. Rosine, 707 Oxford St.; Financial Secretary, L. Highley, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Ohio; Recording Secretary, C. Morrison, 86 Falls Ave.; Treasurer, H. M. Vetter, 200 W. Myrtle Ave.
- No. 66, Houston, Texas.—Meets every Monday night, 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, 415½ Main St. President, C. A. Boatman; Vice President, C. M. Moller; Financial Secretary, C. V. Sayre; Recording Secretary, M. R. Salter; Treasurer, C. V. Sayre.
- (b, d, f.) No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, 903½ Franklin Ave. President, W. M. Hay, 1505 Preston Ave.; Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Conroy, 1213 Fannin St.
- (c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets each Monday at Room 40 King Blk., 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Vice President, J. C. Wolever, 965 Galapago St.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 258 S. Marion St., Box 614; Recording Secretary, L. Stone, 1040 Novajo St., P. O. Box 614; Treasurer, R. H. Homil, 3882 Zanobia St.
- No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—President, D. L. Goble, 1003 S. Ervay St.; Vice President, V. H. Tarbert, 3903 Gaston Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Winscotte, 3110 Swiss Ave.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Mizell, 3811 Coe Ave.
- No. 72, Waco, Tex.—President, R. F. Williamson, 608 Austin St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Leath, Box 814; Recording Secretary, E. F. Copley, 720 Austin St.
- (c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday in Labor Temple, Trinity Ave. President, Curtis P. Ball, 402 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Vice President, Thos. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, W. M. Earnest, 86 E. Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 61 St. Charles Ave.; Treasurer, W. M. Earnest, 86 E. Pine St.

- (a) No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. Hall, Church St. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 4th Ave., Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 W. Boissevain Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, Box 232, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 4th Ave., Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.
- No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.
- (h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets Friday on 246 State St. President, W. A. Weisgarver, 130 N. Ferry St.; Vice President, Geo. Rea, 915 State St.; Financial Secretary, A. C. Crawford, 1014 Stanley St.; Recording Secretary, John Radley, 112 S. Ferry St.; Treasurer, F. Schurick, 49 Robinson St.
- (c) No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday in Musicians' Hall, 95 E. Main St. President, B. Yawman, 60 Adams St.; Vice President, J. Downs, 365 Jay St.; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank St.; Recording Secretary, M. J. Farrell, 73 Francis St.; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 343 Birr St.
- (a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday, E. B. 1st and 3d, Piper Block, 419 Main St. President, M. J. Moriarty, 419 Main St.; Vice President, Paul Haey, 419 Main St.; Financial Secretary, D. F. Ralph, 419 Main St.; Recording Secretary, T. L. Carney, 419 Main St.; Treasurer, S. A. Strout, 419 Main St.
- (c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.
- (c) No. 100, Fresno, Cal.—Meets Tuesday night at Union Hall, 1139 Eye St. President, T. C. Vickers, 324 Clark St.; Vice President, Claude Fowler, 1933 J. St.; Financial Secretary, Clyde L. Smith, 654 Glenn Ave.; Recording Secretary, B. M. Greenwood, 1139 Eye St.; Treasurer, H. H. Courtright, 659 O. St.
- (c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 359 Van Houten St. President, F. H. Hoffer, Scrivens Ave., Totowa Borough, N. J.; Vice President, A. Hawtin, 193 Jasper St., Paterson, N. J.; Financial Secretary, A. Bennett, 552 Lexington Ave., Clifton, N. J.; Recording Secretary, R. Sigler, 115 Fair St., Paterson, N. J.; Treasurer, W. H. Cross, 162 Lakeview Ave., Clifton, N. J.
- (c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St.; President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice Psesident, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M St., South Boston: Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth St., Roxbury.
- (b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday, each week, at 987 Washington St., Boston, Mass. President, Mich. Birmingham, 2 Dighton Place, Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 299 Center St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard R. Allen, 725 E. Sixth St., South Boston, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Warren, 991 Watertown St., Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, W. D. Hubbard, 8 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.

- (b) Sub No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Second and fourth Fridays of each month at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St., Boston, Mass. President, Annie E. Molloy, 101 Cowper St., E., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary C. Mahoney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena A. Godair, 122 Wrenthan St., Dorchester, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie L. Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamica Plain, Mass.
- (a) No. 105, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.—
  Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each
  month in Labor Hall, John St. South. President,
  Charles Ossier, 219 Catherine St., N., Hamilton,
  Vice President, J. Hergan, 310 King St., W.,
  Hamilton; Financial Secretary, J. U. M. Mackey,
  110 Catherine St., S., Hamilton; Recording Secetary, H. Jacks, 248 Main St., E., Hamilton;
  Treasurer, J. J. Gray, 175 Catherine St., St.,
  Hamilton.
- No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets Thursday of each week in Engineer's Hall, Franklin St. President, Lock Box 610; Financial Secretary, J. L. Evans, Lock Box 662; Recording Secretary, E. Chanyington, Pen. Til. Co.; Treasurer, F. M. Jolly, Lock Box 662.
- (c) No. 110, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets every Friday at Federation Hall. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice President, S. E. Rau, 202 Pleasant Ave.; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Purcell, 298 Charles St.; Recording Secretary, Dave Boustedt, 791 Fanquier St.; Treasurer, Wm. Olsen, 905 Hudson Ave.; Business Agent, Frank Fisher, office Federation Hall.
- (c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 306½ Throckmorton St. President, B. C. Rittig, Labor Temple; Vice President, Chas. Shyroe, Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple; Recording Secretary, R. A. Hunter, Labor Temple; Treasurer, F. W. Grunewald, Labor Temple.
- (a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades' Council Hall, 168 Chicago St., President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut Ave.; Vice President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange St.; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing St.
- (h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at 95 Main St. President. J. Rife, 40 Weldon St.; Vice President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont St.; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council St.; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs St.; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.
- No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Recording Secretary, S. P. Howard, 1734 Hicks St.; Financial Secretary, R. H. Young, 1606 Hicks St.
- (c) No. 124, Kansas, Mo.—Meets Tuesday of each week at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave. President, W. T. McAuley, 1323 E. 9th St.; Financial Secretary, J. D. Kelley, 1721 Montgall Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peele, 1315 Bales Ave.; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmount Ave.
- No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Financial Secretary, H. Muller, 810 Henry Clay Ave.
- (c) No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Meets second Wednesday of each month in Masonic Building, North St. President, S. E. Lee, 19½ Grand Ave.; Vice President, I. E. Hodge, 10 Watkins Ave.; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hurt, 24 Knapp St.; Recording Secretary, A. B. Loder, 84 California Ave., Gen. Del.; Treasurer, E. Burhans, 11 Watkins Ave.

- (c) No. 134, Chicago, III.—Meets Thursday night at 500 S. State St. President, Dan. R. Cleary, 500 S. State St.; Vice President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 S. State St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 S. State St.; Recording Secretary, G. O. Johnson, 500 S. State St.; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 S. State St.
- (a) No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Eagel Hall, 417 Jay St. President, Theo. E. Strauss, 526 N. 9th. St.; Vice President, F. J. Bailey, 1116 S. 6th St.; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson St.; Recording Secretary, Aug. Friemark, 821 S. 8th St.; Treasurer, H. Milligan, 1229 La Crosse St.
- (c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets Friday over Stag Saloon, 2007½ 3rd Ave. President, W. C. Slaughter, Box 205; Vice President, L. L. Hunt, 1117 John St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 3341 Underwood Ave., East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, Box 205; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, Box 205.
- No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Greaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 213 Nott Terrace; Recording Secretary, Frank Rabideau, 29 Swan St.; Treasurer, Wm. Camphell, 348 Schenectady St.
- (c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market St. President, S. Gould, 228 29th St.; Vice President, A. L. Sarver, N. Market St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron St.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, 824 Market St.; Treasurer, G. E. Carle, 16th St.
- (c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 p. m. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harber View St., Dorcester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somersville.
- (c) No. 146, Decatur, III.—Meets every Tuesday in Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice President, A. F. Blakeney, 1908 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Parkard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.
- (a) No. 149, Aurora, III.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades' Assembly Hall on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn Ave.; Vice President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. P. Herkes, 292 Woodlawn Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main St.; Treasurer, Nick Wilmis, 510 Claim St.
- No. 158, Green Bay, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Mondays on 214 Pine St. President, Joe Mande, 1301 Day St.; Vice President, John Miller, 209 N. Adams; Financial Secretary, Tom Heffernan, 217 Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Howard Ladrow, 415 N. Adams St.; Treasurer, Tom Heffernan, 217 Pine St.
- (c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken Ave. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia Ave.; Vice President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum St., Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey Ave.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins Ave.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade Ave., West Hoboken.

- (a) No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets Wednesday at C. L. U...Hall, Washington Ave. President, James DeFarges, 124 35th St., Newport News, Va.; Vice President, R. Garry, Newport News, Va.; Financial Secretary, Ed. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 23, Hampton, Va.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Dudley, Hampton, Va.; Treasuret, Ed. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 23, Hampton, Va.
- No. 168, Kankakee, III.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at Labor Hall, Court St. President, Frank Schulze, 96 W. Court St.; Vice President, George Francouer, 110 Myrtle Ave.; Ohn Blerman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Treasurer, Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.
- No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Union Hall, Sta. A, Box 102. President, E. C. Murdock, 714 High St. Ridgedale, Tenn.; Vice President, J. L. Rhiehart, 506 St. Elmo Ave., St. Elmo, Tenn.; Financial Secretary, V. Clark, Box 102, Sta. A, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Recording Secretary, E. R. Cunningham, 217 Pine St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—President, J. R. Boyle, 1807 Highway Ave.; Vice President, P. S. Kelley, 812 W. Monroe St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 E. Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, C. P. Ball, 1735 Laura St.; Treasurer, T. C. Wilson, 322 W. Ashley St.
- No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—President, J. H. Brock, 217 Clay Ave.; Vice President, Joe Le Clere, 256 Loudon Ave.; Financial Secretary, Wesley Allender, 608 E. High St.; Recording Secretary, E. H. Umstead, 123 Arceme Ave.; Treasurer, Frank Sweney, Arceme Ave.
- (a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month in old Elk's Hall, Main St. President, G. W. Spencer, S. Day St.; Vice President, Harry Arms, 110 Garfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, Carl McCulloch, 68 W. Losey St.; Treasurer, G. W. Gordon, 253 E. Ferris.
- (c) No. 186, Madison, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Crescent Building, 27 N. Pinckney St. President, William H. Winter, Jr., 1110 Mound St.; Vice President, Mahlon Bradford, 11 S. Bassette St.; Financial Secretary, Joe Braith, Box 1075, and 432 W. Gorham St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Homberger, 535 W. Washington Ave.; Treasurer, Jacob Koelten, 1201 Mound St.
- (a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades and Labor Hall, Main St. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford St.; Vice President, Emil Prong, 58 Car St.; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis. Ave.; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen St.; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School St.
- (a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Building, room 24, Hancock St. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road, Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell St., Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.
- (h) No. 190. Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of every month in Grodel Building, 280 Plane St. President, Tom Portch, 62 Hamburg Pl.; Vice President, Herman Graf, 322 14th Ave.; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 122 22d St., Irvington, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton Ave.; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad St.

- (c) No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of month in Trades' Assembly Hall, Main St. President, W. F. Weiler, 502 S. Mason St.; Vice President, Ed E. Emmett, S. Summit St.; Financial Secretary, E. A. Havens, 823 E. Jefferson St.; Recording Secretary, Hab Webster, 1211 N. Roosevelt St.; Treasurer, Richard Gray, 806 S. Bunn St.
- (a) No. 206, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Union Hall in County Court House. President, D. A. Daso, Monroe St.; Vice President, J. B. Leslie, Madison St.; Financial Secretary, C. E. Martin, 118 E. Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, C. E. Martin, 118 E. Ashley St.; Treasurer, J. W. Case, E. High St., City Hall Bldg.
- No. 208, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Hall, 305 S. Warren St. President, Geo. Enengy, Box 416; Vice President, J. White; Recording Secretary, A. T. Nicholson, Box 416; Financial Secretary, G. B. Warner, 104 Purple St.; Treasurer, L. H. Lynn, 228 Cedar St.
- (c) No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine St. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine St.; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine St.; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebenrood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine St.; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine St.
- (c) No. 226, Topeka, Kan.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at No. 418, 3d floor, back hall, Kansas Ave. President, A. E. Sutton, Bethany College; Vice President, J. J. Carnahan, 115 Douthitt Ave.; Financial Secretary, R. L. Lewis, 806 Buchanan St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. Maudsell, 1828 Buchanan St.; Treasurer, J. F. Doane, 314 W. 7th St.
- (a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meeta Thursday at A. O. H. Hall, S. Tejon St. President, E. R. Allen; Vice President, John Craighead, 322 E. St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, J. Elkins, 518 N. Spruce; Recording Secretary, John K. Mullen, Box 654; Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care of Elks' Club.
- No. 234, Richmond, Indiana.—Meets Wednesday at Labor Hall, S. 6th St. President, R. C. Gardner, 211 S. 14th St.; Vice President, Gerald Lake, 235 S. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Walter L. Ellis, 609 N. A. St.; Recording Secretary, W. F. Walters, 22 N. 11th St.; Treasurer, Fred F. Ball, 306 Chestnut St.
- (c) No. 235. Savannah, Ga.—Meets every Thursday at Board of Trade Building, Bay and Drayton Sts. President, J. R. Dorgan, 420 Huntington St. E.; Vice President, A. B. Conner, 352 Montgomery St.; Financial Secretary, R. Smallwood, 305 Liberty, E.; Recording Secretary, A. E. Wells, 132 Abercorn St.; Treasurer, R. Smallwood, 305 Liberty, E.
- No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets on Main St. President, Walter Brehman, 1103 E. Kent St.; Vice President, Ed Blain. 614 N. Wasson St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge St.; Recording Secretary, Ed Kelly, 511 S. Illinois St.; Treasurer, Geo. Duffner.
- (c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, West Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Ashland Ave., Asheville, N. C.
- No. 240, Newark, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Leo Seery, 24 Wall St.

- (h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets firm and third Thursday nights of each month at 246 State street. President, I. D. Pangburn, 46 Guilderhard Ave.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State street; Recording Secretary, R. A. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.
- (j) Sub No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meeta first and third Thursdays at Electrical Weekers' Hall, 246 State St. President, Daisy Cain, 48 Guilderland Avc.; Vice President, Nettle Depew, 575 Summit Avc.; Pinancial Secretary, Mabel Aldrick, 4 Willet St.; Recording Secretary, Margaret A. Moore, Stanford Locust Grove; Treasurer, Rose La Fountaine, 311 Clinton St.
- No. 249, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—President, M. Burke, 166 Cambridge St.; Vice President, R. Lyons, 237 Laurier Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, S. Finch, 240 Laurier St.; Recording Secretary, E. Armstrong, 113 Waverly St.; Treasurer, W. Bond, 309 Sunnyside Ave.
- No. 252, Huntington, W. Va.—Meets every Westnesday at Broh Building, 9th St. & 3d Ave. President, W. S. Barnett, 832 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Vice President, M. L. Younger, 717 3d Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, J. E. Peyton, 1036, 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Singer, 1517 7th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Treasurer, H. A. Weaver, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
  - (g) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 246 State St. President, E. Hoeth, Box 21, R. F. D. No. 6, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, P. McLaren, 611 Chapel St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. J. Lyons, 407 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, A. Buchanan, 26 Columbia St., Schenectady, N. Y.
  - (a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pabst Hall, 2d St., W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice Ave., E.; Vice President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 rentice Ave., E.; Financial Secretary, Paul Habba, Jr., 602 Prentice Ave., E.; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice Ave., E.
  - (c) No. 257, Lake Charles, La.—Meets second Monday of the month at Central Trades and Labor Council, 708 Ryan St. President, J. W. Gallion, 1120 Front St.; Vice President, L. E. Stanley, 728 Pugo St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Horn, Box 357; Treasurer, Wm. C. Horn, Box 357.
  - (c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Atlantic Hall, Cabot St. President, R. W. Porter, 3 Lemon St., Salem; Vice President, John F. Burns, Jackson St., Beverly; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland Ave. Salem; Recording Secretary, E. M. Dawson, 5 Hardy St., Beverly; Treasurer, Geo. E. Smith, 14 Bisson St., Beverly;
  - (c) No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month in Building Council rooms, 204 W. Front. President, A. Wagner, 331 E. 5th St.; Vice President, R. Eats, 751 Midway Ave.; Financial Secretary,, Thomas C. Harding, 615 John St.; Recording Secretary, J. King, Jr., 22 Verdone St., North Plainfield, N. J.; Treasurer, F. B. Pope, 73 Grandview Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.

- (a) No. 263, Tulsa, Okla.—Meets first Priday at Northside Fire Station. President, J. Norris, No. 2 Fire Station; Vice President, J. W. Van Horn, 217 S. Xenthus; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. I. Bond, 413 S. Cincimnati Ava; Treasurer, R. Owens, 219 N. Cheyenne.
- (e) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month on 246 State St. President, Geo. T. Kerr, 111 Fairview Ave.; Vice President, H. A. Stewart, 62 Foster Ave.; Financial Secretary, H. E. De Groat, 717 Crane St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdycke, 611 Lenox Road; Treasurer, Herbert De Groat, 717 Crane St.
- (c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames St. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 W. Newport Ave.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St.; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington St.
- (a) No. 269, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in Ribson's Building, Broad and Front Sts. President, Geo. Wallace, 406 Market St., Trenton, N. J.; Vece President, Thos. Mooney, 157 Ashmore Ave., Trenton, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Frank L. Morris, R. F. D. No. 5, Trenton, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Alvin Tharp, 159 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.; Treasurer, Richard Kane, 10 Wetherspoon St., Princeton, N. J.
- (b) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice President, J. Hoffman, 1018 E. 156th St., New York: Financial Secretary, F. Man, 2158 Crotona Ave., Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
- No. 271, Detroit, Mich.—Meets Monday. 'President, Edward Ismond, 597 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, A. D. Taber, 141 Lincoln Ave.; Financial Secretary, G. W. Severance. 33 Jones Bidg.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Slattery, 500 Brainard St.; Treasurer, H. C. Hipple, 23 Adams Ave., East.
- (a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 10 Grand St. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs St.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand St.; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince St.
- No. 281, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, J. N. Conlon, 28 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice President, F. Wright, 26 Morris St., Ottawa, Ont.; Financial Secretary, L. P. Manion, 119 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Henry Prudhomme, No. 1 Stott St., Ottawa, Ont.; Treasurer, John Webber, 24 Laurier Ave., East Ottawa, Ont.
- (a) No. 282, Chicago, III.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 S. Halsted St. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Wolf, 3637 N. Paulina St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 S. Loomas St.; Treasurer, Thos. Murray, 7033 E. End Ave.
- (c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday each month at 16 S. 5th St. President, Chas. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave., N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 7th St., S.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Kenney, Business Agent, 36 S. 6th St.; Recording Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave., S.; Treasurer, E. C. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell Ave.

No. 302, Vallejo, Calif.—Financial Secretary, Alex. O'Brien, 10 Kentucky St.

(a) No. 303, St. Catharine, Ont.—Meets first and third Mondays in Carpenters' Hall, St. Paul St. President, Albert Lepage, 137 Queenston St., St. Catherine; Vice President, Robert Jones, 9 St. Paul St., Catharine; Financial Secretary, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Recording Secretary, Clarence Walters, 98 Welland Ave., St. Catherine; Treasurer, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets Wednesday at Carpenter Hall, 610 Calhoun St. President, Earl G. Finney, 1005 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, Warren Rogers, 1817 Fairfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. L. Eversole, 1313 Ewing St.; Recording Secretary, W. Beerman, 1826 Howell St.; Treasurer, Henry Miller, 1317 Jackson Ave.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 116½ W. Central Ave. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 S. Arno St.; Financial Secretary, E. Herrman, 902 S. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 S. Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 S. First St.

No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—President, O. L. Jordan, 910 W. 5th Ave.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Vaughan, 2518 Washington Ave.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freeland St.; Vice President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood St.; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop St.; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily Ave.

No. 321, LaSalle, Ill.—At the Post Hall, First St. President, Thos. Heffron; Vice President, Geo. Green; Financial Secretary, Carl C. Sieber; Recording Secretary, Albert M. Piker, 947 Seventh St.; Treasurer, R. C. Hughett.

No. 323, Terrell, Tex.—Meets every other Monday night at Carpenters' Hall, Moore Ave. President, E. A. Zink, 102 W. Asylum Ave.; Vice President, R. A. Mercer, 701 E. Asylum Ave.: Financial Secretary, Ottis Derrington, 404 N. Catherine St.; Recording Secretary, S. H. Barksdale, 714 N. San Jacinto St.; Treasurer, C. F. Anderson, 204 W. High St.

- (a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Hall, W. 1st St. President, John S. Joyce, 26 W. 3d St.; Vice President, E. C. Bough, 40 E. Albany St.; Financial Secretary, F. W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick St.; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, E. Bridge St.
- (c) No. 332, San Jose, Cal.—Meets every Thursday evening at Labor Temple. President, E. Kuehnis, 438 Minor Ave. Vice President, R. Steiner, 115 S. 16th St.; Financial Secretary, J. S. Penrod, California Electric Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Stock, 117 W. William St.; Treasurer, G. Baker, T. C. Baker & Son, 3d and St. Clara Sts.

No. 335, Springfield. Mo.—President, S. R. Alley, 420 W. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, G. M. Aldridge, 725 Evans St.; Recording Secretary, Ralph Cline, 607 W. Scott St.; Treasurer, S. K. Jackson, 716 College St.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every Monday night in Machinists' Hall, 38 E. 3d St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H. Tobias, 412 S. Brown St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Calif.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I Sts. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421

25th St.; Vice President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 J St.; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th St.; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J St.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, Box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

No. 354, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Financial Sectary, E. A. Wilcox, Labor Temple.

- (a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Union Hall, 146 Smith St. President, Norris M. Terwilliger, 50 Jefferson St.; Vice President, J. C. Jensen, 117 Paterson St.; Rudolph L. Schuck, 558 Amboy Ave.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Toolin, 212 Madison Ave.; Treasurer, John K. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazlewood Ave., Rahway, N. J.
- (a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Musican's Hall, St. Patrick St. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. H. White, Box 1012.
- (b) No. 362, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets Friday night at Bartenders' Hall, 129 W. Court St. President, C. E. Suple, 253 First St.; Vice President, A. E. Rice, Hobbie Heights; Financial Secretary, L. W. Healy, 328 Myrtle Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. Hancock, 164 Elm Ave.; Treasurer, L. W. Healy, 328 Myrtle Ave.
- (a) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Monday at 205 S. 5th St. President, G. E. Blakeley, 2106 Wilson St.; Vice President, Geo. Cannon, 54014 S. 3d St.; Financial Secretary, E. L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery St.; Recording Secretary, John Wolf, 2026 Portland Ave.; Treasurer, Harry Sigmier, 1733 Frankfort Ave.
- (a) No. 375, Peterboro, Ont.—Meets second and last Fridays of each month at Labor Hall, 435½ George St. President, A. Whitney, 389 Queen St.; Vice President, A. Guerin, 191 Simcoe St.; Financial Secretary, A. E. Brasseur, 172 Simcoe St.; Treasurer, J. J. Platt, 172 Charlotte St.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, 62 Munroe St. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton Ave.; Vice President, Frank L. Connell, Swampscot; Financial Secretary, Roderick E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pittepass, 15 Friend St. Place; Treasurer, Guy Perkins, 9 Hemingway St., Sagus.

No. Sub-377, Lynn, Mass.—President, Grace McNally, 25 Archer St., Lynn; Vice President, Mary Libbey, 120 S. Common St., Lynn; Financial Secretary, Alice Belineau, 77 Myrtle St., Lynn; Recording Secretary, Mary Sullivan, 23 Bertha St., Lynn; Treasurer, Lizzie Leawood, 48 Jessie St., Lynn.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark St. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard Ave.; Vice President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 N. Avers Ave.; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 W. 15th St.; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia Ave.; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 N. California Ave.

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(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets Tuesday in Scales Building, S. Second St. President, W. L. McClure, 1205 Dorchester St.; Vice President, Clarence Rubsam, 221 W. Okmulgee; Financial

- Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Building; Recording Secretary, Paul Dewine, 119 N. O. St.; Treasurer, Gilford Anderson, City Hall.
- No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—Financial Secretary, C. F. Spencer, 315 Palmer St.
- (b) No. 390, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets first and third Pridays at Trade and Labor Hall, John St., St. President, A. Taunge, 40 Liberty St.; Vice President, C. W. Finnie; Pinancial Secretary, A. Hurd, 131 Forest Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. Tansley, 50 Catharine St., S.; Treasurer, Geo. Hurd, 117 Charlton Ave. E.
- No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Thos. Connors, 14 High St.
- No. 394, 'Auburn, N. Y.-Financial Secretary, Thos. H. Mohan, 61 Steel St.
- (f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Ceoper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston, Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.
- (a) No. 397, Paraiso, Canal Zone, Panama.—Meets first Saturday and second Monday, 8 p. m., at Paraiso Lodge Hall and Pedro Migael Lodge's Hall (alternate), President, Jas. E. McHugh, Paraiso, C. Z.; Vice President, H. W. Jacobsen, Paraiso, C. Z.; Financial Secretary, Wm. B. O'Donnell, Paraiso, C. Z., Box 98; Recording Secretary, H. V. Howard, Paraiso, C. Z.; Treasurer, W. M. Phillips, Paraiso, C. Z.
- (a) No. 402, Greenwich, Conn.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 225 Greenwich Ave. President, Henry Ritch, 14 Sherwood Pl., Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, William Peck, 11 Lawrence St., Greenwich, Conn.; Recording Secretary, Harry Holbeck, 260 Railroad Ave, Greenwich, Conn.; Treasurer, William Peck, 11 Lawrence St., Greenwich, Conn.
- (a) No. 403, Roanoke Va.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Home. Commerce St. President, J. R. Barbour, Third Ave., N. E.; Vice President, G. P. Ruddell, 224 4th Ave., N. W.; Financial Secretary, E. H. Franklin, 415 Woodland Ave., S. E.; Recording Secretary, F. B. Tucker, 346 Campbell Ave., S. W.; Treasurer, E. H. Franklin, 415 Woodland Ave., S. E.
- (i) No. 404, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Building Trades' Hall, Guerrero and 14th Sts. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey St.; Vice President, P. Burchard, 1625 Polk St.; Financial Secretary, H. Zecher, 1908 Essex St., Berkeley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 446 14th St.; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1332 33d Ave., E. Oakland.
- No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Financial Secretary, C. H. Krieg, 443 Bluff St.
- No. 410, Calgary, Alta, Can.—Financial Secretary, I. Metzger, 723 5th Ave. West.
- (i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willetts, 226 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Peter Gilchrist, 330 W. 18th St.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Ryan, 500 W. 32d St.; Treasurer, H. P. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- (b) No. 423, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at McCarthy's Hall, Grand St. President, H. Pfurr, corner Phenix and Abbot Ave.; Vice President, A. Gagnon, 377 W. Main St.; Financial Secretary, A.

- O. Tyler, 411 W. Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. C. Clark, 415 W. Main St.; Treasurer, A. O. Tyler.
- No. 425, Roanoke, Va.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Commerce & Salam Aves. President, W. H. Wayland, 415 11th Ave., SW.; Financial Secretary, E. C. Wolfenden, 605 10th Ave., SW.; Recording Secretary, C. P. Haber, R. F. D. No. 3.
- (a) No. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Socialist Hall, 33 Congress St. President, F. C. Hatch, Kittery, Me.; Vice President, N. J. Groux, Portsmouth, N. H.; Financial Secretary, R. C. Monton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Recording Secretary, R. C. Monton, 301 Richards Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.; Treasurer, Thos. Condon, 1 Rockingham St., Portsmouth, N. H.
- (c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights, 8 o'clock, 210 S. 5th St., 3d floor. President, Lee Long, 523 S. Spring St.; Vice President, W. M. Chiles, 430 S. 7th St.; Financial Secretary, C. A. Meador, 821 S. Glenwood Ave.; Recording Secretary, F. E. Lawrence, P. O. Box 366, Treasurer, F. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe St.
- (g) No. 429, Springfield, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford St. President, John R. McNally, 75 Avon St.; Vice President, Fred L. Beebe, Camp Ground, Liberty St.; Financial Secretary, Warren E. Clark, 304 Central St.; Recording Secretary, Carl N. Butler, 438 N. Main St.; Treasurer, Robert E. Kearin, 109 Buckingham St.
- (a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th Sts. President, George A. Baidwin, 630 Mead St.; Vice President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior St.; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake Ave.; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy Ave.; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th St.
- (a) No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first Monday every month in Donahue Building, 246 State St. President, John Wickham, 129 Prospect St.; Vice President, C. D. Keaveney, 743 Nutt St.; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 402 Summitt Ave.; Recording Secretary, Theo. H. Roberts, 22 Elder St.; Treasurer, F. C. Moorehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Alplans, N. Y., Box 153.
- No. Sub-442, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 246 State St. President, Tessie Wilson, 755 Nott St.; Vice President, Grace Romeyee, 331 Veeder Ave.; Financial Secretary, Florence Hotaling, 20 Hamburg St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lillian Selke, 19 N. College St.; Treasurer, Nellie Blackburn, 420 Hulett St.
- No. 443, Montgomery, Ala.—Meets Wednesday at Union Headquarters, N. Court St. President, C. F. Parrish, 8 Ryan St.; Vice President, S. R. Clunker; Financial Secretary, W. A. Busby, Box 331; Recording Secretary, W. E. Bennett, 311 Church St.; Treasurer, W. A. Busby, Box 331.
- (a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 121½ S. Broad St. President, J. K. Tawey, 218 S. 2d St.; Vice President, W. E. Bowers, 122 E. Nicholas St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Van Winkle, 248 N. East St.; Treasurer, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.
- No. 453, Billings, Mont.—Meets each Wednesday, 107 N. 27th St. President, Chas. Warner, Box 113; Vice President, Frank Golish, 204 N. 32d St.; Financial Secretary, E. M. Rouse, 319

No. 454, Macon, Ga.—Meets every Monday at Electricians Hall, 515 Mulberry St. President, J. S. Abbott; Vice President, F. D. Smyly, 115 Garden St.; Financial Secretary, R. Daunenfelser, 517 Mulberry St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Baggett, Jr., 669 Mulberry St.; Treasurer, J. H. Holmes, 172 Magnolia St.

No. 461, Aurora, III.—President, R. J. Gilmore; Vice President, Ed. Bach; Financial Secretary, L. S. Sims; Recording Secretary, J. L. Ouirin, 508 Ogden Ave.; Treasurer, Norbert Berve.

No. 462, Waycross, Ga.—Financial Secretary, L. H. Palmer, 26 Pendleton St.

No. 463, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.—President, E. J. Martin, 106 Agnes St. Vice President, G. H. Drysdale, 49 St. German St.; Financial Secretary, G. P. Bobe, 72 Hutchison St.; Recording Secretary, A. Bastien, 3 Emmette St.; Treasurer, T. N. Rowling, 2359 Chateant Briand St.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, State St. President, Fred Schuldt, 1008 Delamount Ave.: Vice President, Geo. W. Weber, 6 Princeton St.; Financial Secretary, L. F. Weber, 6 Princeton St.; Recording Secretary, John Boyd, 9 Ontario St.; Treasurer, John Olsen, Oakland Ave, Scotia, R. F. D. No. 8.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimack St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 43 How St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

No. 471, Millinocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, S. Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Axe.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurej, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

No. 476, Saginaw, Mich.—President, J. E. Willard; Vice President, Harry Cranwell; Financial Secretary, F. B. Johnson, Hotel Schuck, West Side, Saginaw, Mich.; Recording Secretary, C. H. Willard, 1010 N. Washington Ave.; Treasurer, O. E. Sowaski.

No. 478, Waco, Tex.—Financial Secretary, F. G. West, Box 1128.

No. 479, Beaumont, Tex.—President, E. S. Asbury; Financial Secretary, C. A. Weber, Box 932.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday at 23 Cosmas Castle, Capital and Maryland. President, P. A. Boland. 23 Cosmas Castle; Vice President, A. Jacobs. 23 Cosmas Castle; J. L. Campbell, 23 Cosmas Castle; Recerding Secretary, E. R. Nessler, 23 Cosmas Castle; Treasurer, Thos. Haefling, 23 Cosmas Castle.

No. 485, Rock Island, Ill.—President, A. L. Lorring, 1403 6th Ave.; Vice President, H. C. Auld, 1412 6th Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Kling, 1229 12th St.; Recording Secretary, E. T. Anderson, 1025 16th Ave.; Treasurer, E. A. Martin, 859 17th St.

No. 488, Bridgeport, Conn.—Financial Secretary, C. Abucrombie, 168 Hough Ave.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday night in Jung's Hall, 3d and Sherman Sts. President, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W., Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Sec-

- retary, J. McCarthy, 225 18th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Daley, 1311 10th St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33d St.
- (a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first ard third Fridays of each month in Wiggia's Hall, N. Broadway St. President, Wm. Parslow, Cliff St.; Vice President, A. S. Hohe, 127 Yenkers Ave.; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 921 Nepperhan Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Stillman, 136 Morningside Ave.; Treasurer, C. P. Smith, Jessamine Ave.
- (i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at 987 Washington St., Boston. President, George W. Mooney, 84 Elm St., Charleston; Vice President, George W. Nureau, 3 Colonial Ave., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank J. Fell, 771 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George A. Deans, 9 Appleton St., Atlantic, Mass.; Treasurer, James J. Harrigan, 612 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
- (a) No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Trades and Labor Assembly, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes Ave.; Vice President, Sam Patterson, E. 23d St.; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 W. 21st St..; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid Ave.; Treasurer, F. L. Martin, Centre Ave.
- (c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Calif.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific Ave. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Calif., Box 154; Vice President, C. A. Hunt, 118 Rigg St., Santa Cruz, Calif.; Financial Sccretary, J. Tondorf, Box 49; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, 236 Broadway, Santa Cruz, Calif.
- (a) No. 527, Galveston, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. Tremont St. President, Henry Aymes, 2203½ Church St.; Vice President, Cris Olsen, 1527 Mecanic St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Klaus, 3809 Ave. K.; Recording Secretary, A. A. Loden, 2205 Ave. K.; Treasurer, A. W. Baker, 2015 Ave. O.
- (a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 4th St. President, Paul Behne, 668 37th St., Milwaukee; Vice President, Eugene Colber, 229 Mason; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman. 619 Linus St.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 845 69th Ave.. West Allis, Wis.
- (c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 E. 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.
- (c) No. 536. Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State St. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell St.; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking Ave.; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie St.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, T. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. No. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie St.

No. 538, Danville, Ill.—Meets every Monday night at 527½ E. Main St. President, Guy N. Kittle, 109 S. Buchanan St.; Financial Secretary, Wilber R. Current, 25 Tennessee Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. E. Foraqua, 605 N. Collet St.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Federation, 104 Wabash Ave. President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave, S.: Vice President, C. H. Finley, 129 4th St., S.-E.; Financial Secretary, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicollet Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. A.

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- Meyrelles, 314 E. 14th St.; Treasurer, A. S. Nelson, 819 23d Ave, S.
- No. 560, Pasadena, Calif.—Financial Secretary, C. M. Burnham, 487 Cypress Ave.
- No. 562, Kenosha, Wis.—Financial Secretary, J. Schippers, 610 Park St.
- (f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month in Donahue Building, State St. President, Joseph Gross, 220 6th Ave.; Vice President, Chas. Tabor, 704 Stanley St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Van Netten, 811 Duane Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. H. Lester. 219 Broadway; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 3d St.
- (j No. Sub. 565., Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State St. Schenectady. President, Mae, Smith, 917 Lincoln Are., Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale St., Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3d St., Schenectady.
- No. 579, Globe, Ariz.—Pinancial Secretary, C. Phipps, Box 1191.
- (a) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays at Painters' Hall, Park Place. President, Charles Cronshey, Hanover Ave.; Morris Plains, N. J.; Vice President, Harry Anson, Western Ave.; Financial Secretary, John H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 3 Speedwell Place; Treasurer, H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.
- No. 583, El Paso, Tex.—Meets Tuesdays at Eagles' Hall. President, G. W. Cook, P. O. Box 1105, El Paso, Tex.; Vice President, Ray Donaughe, P. O. Box 1105, El Paso, Tex.; Financial Secretary, R. J. Harrison, 905 Olive St., El Paso, Tex.; Recording Secretary, W. Davis, P. O. Box 1105, El Paso, Tex.
- (a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonold, 294 High St.; Vice President, Jamse Myolt, 74 Ludlain St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanias, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.
- (j) No. Sub. Local 1-588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets Tuesday or Thursday, at 32 Middle St. President, Louise Loupret, 80 Royal St.; Vice President, Mary Jewett, 10 W. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Helen Moran, 37 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Alice Donnelly, 103 Andover St.; Treasurer, Ruth Flint, 63 Woodward Ave.
- (c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets Monday at Labor Temple, 28 N. Hunter St. President, C. S. Estrada, 210 E. Clay; Vice President, W. H. Day, 335 E. Washington; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Ulrich, 126 S. Pilgrim; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter.
- (i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland St. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 E. 14th St.; Financial Secretary, R. R. Deer, 3936 Woodland Ave.; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave.; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit St.
- (c) No. 595, Oakland, Calif.—Meets Wednesday on 3 14th St. President, M. T. Creps, 3142 High St.; Vice President, L. R. Miller, 2875 Vallecito St.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lee, 925 75th Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis St., Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Business Agent, R. P. Gale, 311 14th St.

- (b) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in the month at Building Trades' Hall. B St. President, W. M. Meagor, Ross Valley; Vice President, H. R. Eklund, San Rafael; Finnancial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 239 D St.; Treasurer H. E. Smith, 233 D St.
- (c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at B. T. C. Hall, B. St. President, A. S. Moore; Vice President, C. Bradford; Financial Secretary, Harry Magee, 134 N. C. St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. Morrison.
- No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—President, F. V. Cooper; Vice President, Aug. Acker; Financial Secretary, Geo. Fairweather, 1519 N. 3d St.; Recording Secretary, Tom McDonald.
- (c) No. 625, Halifax, N. S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola St. President, W. F. Spruin, 108 Edward St.; Vice President, J. Meagher, 146 Argyle St.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, 4 Hollis St.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, 2 Pleasant Ave.
- No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall. Second and Water Sts. President, Charles Olson, 270 N. Water St.; Vice President, Roy Westerelt, City Terrace, New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William St., New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William St., New Burgh, N. Y.
- No. 639, Pt. Arthur, Tex.—President, A. J. Brown; Vice President, F. H. Hoffman; Pinancial Secretary, R. McDaniel, Box 73; Recording Secretary, G. T. Dunaway; Treasurer, R. McDaniel.
- (a) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market Sts. President, John J. Risley, 610 Armory St., Springfield, Mass.; Vice President, Fred Tefft, 168 Williams St., Springfield, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Edwin D. Bradley, 143 Wilbraham Ave., Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, A. S. Gustafson, 647 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 67 Lebanon St., Springfield, Mass.
- (j) Sub No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at C. L. U. Hall, 19 Lanford St. President, Anastasia Viederman, 487 New Bridge St., W.; Vice President, Grace Tinkham, 47 Lowell St.; Financial Secretary, Grace Dailey, 333 Eastern Ave.; Treasurer, Helen Burke, 21 Everette St.
- No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State St. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James St., Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Vice President, Wm. Alligeir, 29½ Moyston St.; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay St. and Sacandago Road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig St.; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center St.
- No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenahan, 403 Paige St.; Vice President, George Stone; Financial Secretary, Wallace Riley, 626 Chapel St.; Recording Secretary, T. Welch, 332 Germania Ave.; Treasurer, M. Snow.
- No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Painters' Hall. President, A. D. Howard, 911 Sycamore St.; Vice President, Celdon Symmes, R. F. D. No. 4; Financial Secretary, Frank Venable, 921 N. 3d St.; Recording Secretary, C. Schafer, 118 S. 3d St.; Treasurer, Roy Schroder, 547 Central Ave.

- (c) No. 658, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Kirst Hall, 910½ Main St. President, Joe Drees, care Ark Elec. Co.; Vice President, E. L. Ketzscher, care Treadway Elec. Co.; Financial Secretary, F. R. Sibert, 3212 W. 11th St.; Recording Secretary, K. D. Vance, 139 Riverside Ave.; Treasurer, J. C. Dice, 3820 Compton Ave.
- (c) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m., in Heyl Block, Central Ave. President, A. G. Johnson, 311 Leopard St. city; Vice President, Emmet Lavonducki, 76 Fetaoin St., city; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 659 W. Doughty St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth St., city; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzah, 91 Lake St., city.
- No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortelyou Road; Financial Secretary, R. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary, Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. Pinckney, 297 E. 7th St.
- (e) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday at Spark's Hall, Broad St. President, W. W. Ingalls, 419 N. 32 St.; Vice President, W. P. Neblett, 210 E. 12th St.; Financial Secretary, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave., Brookland Park; Recording Secretary, W. B. Roberts, 400 W. Main St.; Treasurer, L. R. Warinner, 723 N. 26th St.
- No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Alyous Hall on Main St. President, Frank Miller, 89 Sarle St.; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Gritfith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine St.
- (a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at Labor Temple, 5th and Columnia Sts. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown St.; Vice President, A. Cahill, 1112 Kossuth St.; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th St.; Recording Secretary, I. Williams, 1010 N. 7th St.; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th St.
- (c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice President, Edward J. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.
- (a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama.—Meets second Sunday, 3 p. m.; fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., in I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice President, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, John Lamont, Box 36; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelley, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough.
- (i) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyceum Hall, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surfass, 1330 Boston Ave.; Financial Secretary, John Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 E. Ontario St.; Treasurer, William Reber, 1230 Harold St.
- No. 680, Fond du Lac, Wis.—President, R. & Mason; Vice President, Burt Baker, 224 E. Cotton St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. L. Hildebrand, Y. M. C. A. Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Al Resimuis.
- (b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month in Srivet House, White St. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice President, Guy Carne, Mitcheli: Financial Secretary, Walter Ford; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery.

- (a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice President, George Hanusler, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. L., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, W. P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., New York City; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.
- (a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Building, Penn. Ave. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, Box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Cailier, Roslyn, Wash.
- (c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Building. President, F. R. Pope, 423 W. 8th St.; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 S Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, Room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 W. 3d St.; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 W. Frisco St.
- No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays nights of each month at Atty's Hall, N. Phelp St. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, Ohio; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers St.; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin St.; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 E. Federal St.; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery Ave.
- (c) No. 695, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.
- (c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Beaver Block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice President, J. H. Marsh, 321 Washington Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. A. Miller, 1 Columbia Place.
- (c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Eagle's Hall, Gary, Ind.; meets second and fourth Thursdays at Long's Hall, Hammond, Ind. President, C. A. McGraner, P. O. Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, R. F. Abbott, 48 Sibley St., Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, R. O. Stiles, P. O. Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State St., Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer J. W. Wagner, 685 Washington St., Gary, Ind.
- (a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Teamsters' Hall, Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School St., Engine Co.; Vice President, Rodrick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Wash. St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester D. Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, Sidney S. Favor, 121 Rogers St.
- No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets Tuesday at Labor Headquarters, N. Broadway St. President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 N. Elm St.; Vice President, George Harmon, care Head Light Bldg.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, P. O. Box 407.cr care Borden Elect. Co.; Recording Secretary, H. L. Hodson, W. 8th St.
- (a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.
- (a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave. President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John

Ampfer, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Springs, 617 S. 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 S. 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Bohm Hall, Main and Vandalla Sts. President, E. B. Hunter, Edgemont, Ill.; Vice President, G. L. Fisher, 1833 State St., Granite City, Ill.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner; Treasurer, Wm. Duel.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

- (a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 205 High St. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Dooley's Inn; Vice President, Wm. Larey, 96 Chapin St.; Financial Secretary, F. E. Coward, 94 Sycamore St.; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck St.; Treasurer, H. H. Bolter, 35 Willow St.
- (a) No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thursday of each month at Theviot Hall, S. 8th St. President, Charles R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St., Vice President, Dean Wilson, Imperial Block; Financial Secretary, H. Roberts, 1702 E. Oak St.; Recording Secretary, A. Ansdahl, Iron Exchange Hotel; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel;
- (g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets first and third Mondays of every month in Lewer's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 145 Fitzgerald St.; Financial Secretary, W. V. Jas. Provence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington St.
- No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hali, Main St. President, Albert J. Asher, 1 Eastern Ave.; Augus McKenžie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Recording Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Treasurer, John L. Burke, 348 N. King St.
- (h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month on 365 W. Madison 9t. President, John A. Jackson, 4536 Indiana Ave; Vice President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine Ave.; Financial Secretary, Philip J. McGinn, 365 W. Madison St.; Recording Secretary, A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ave., Cicero; Treasurer, Wm. H. Dettman, 1806 N. Fairfield Ave.
- (a) No. 714, Charlestown, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month in Owl's Hall, 66 Main St. President, R. R. Swanson, 33 Lexington St., Everett, Mass.; Vice President, H. F. O'Connell, 819 4th St., South Boston, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 62 Barry St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, William

- N. Bonner, 445 Meridian St., E. Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, A. A. Valois, 133 Kimbali Ave., Revere, Mass.
- No. 716, Houston, Tex.—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress St. President, J. M. Stevens, 2009 Everett St; Business Agent, K. Whaley, Box 395; Finacial Secretary, W. J. Peters, 2000 Lefferson Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. N. Henshaw, 2105 Leeland Ave.; Treasurer, J. V. Shown, Houston Heights, Tex.
- (h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays each month in Wells' Memorial Building, Washington, St. President, E. J. Hogan, 30 Dundee St.; Vice President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Roslindale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grant, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield St., Dorchester, Mass.
- (b) No. 718, Paducah, Ky.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Central Labor Hall, 3d Broadway St. President, George Grim, 718 S. 11th St.; Vice President, J. O. Pate, 4 Jeffersom; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 502 S. 6th St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmendorf, 439 S. 3d; Treasurer, Geo. B. Brown, 502 S. 6th St.
- (a) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month on 39 Manchester St. President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech St.; Vice President, Chas. M. Warner, 75 Sagamore St.; Financial Secretary, Gus Schmalfus, 199 Hunter St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln St.; Treasurer, Albert Milville, 325 Central St.
- No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at 409 Reed St. President, G. T. Little, 409 Reed St.; Vice President, H. B. Rilcher, 409 Reed St.; Financial Secretary, B. W. Sanders, 115 S. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Harry Soloman, 641 N. Ave.; Treasurer, J. L. Walker, 109 N. Williams St.
- (c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, Chapel St. President, Walter Lines, 1010 Campbell Ave., West Haven, Conn.; Vice President, John J. Bowen, Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Harry Weston, Jr., 749 State St., New Haven, Conn.; Recording Secretary, Clarence A. Lipe, 261 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, George R. Saunders, 62 Whitney Ave.; New Haven, Conn.
- No. 723, Pt Wayne, Ind.—President, T. Fleming, N. Clinton St.; Vice President, F. Sheldon, 1111 Hanna St.; Financial Secretary, Z. Z. Millet 507 La Salle St.; Recording Secretary, A. Berges 630 E. Washington St.; Treasurer, S. Evans, Butler St.

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